



CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 8, No. 4, JULY 1972

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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT EVENTS
 This publication is a quarterly digest of the most significant
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 to purchase single copies should send their orders, accompanied by
 check or money order, directly to the Superintendent of Documents.

ABSTRACTS

85160

AUTHORS: District Attorney of New York County.
ADDRESS: Office of District Attorney of New York County, 155 Leonard Street, New York, New York 10013
TITLE: Proposals for reducing delays in criminal justice in New York City.
SOURCEID: New York, Office of District Attorney of New York County, 1970. 44 p.

Proposals for reducing delays in criminal justice in New York City are presented. A crisis in justice has occurred with the worsening of calendar congestion and lengthy pretrial detention in recent years. The number of cases in the New York City Criminal Court has more than doubled in the past 10 years, and changes in criminal procedures have expanded litigation required to dispose of a contested criminal case. Additional legal officers and staff have not made it possible for the system to keep pace with the increased load. Certain causes of the delay are identified and proposals are made for administrative and legislative reforms to try to meet the challenge to restore the fair and efficient administration of criminal justice. The proposals are concerned with the police department, the Vera Institute of Justice, the courts, the district attorney's office, legal aid, the private defense bar, the correction department, the office of probation, Bellevue prison ward, and the narcotic addiction control commission. Proposed legislation concerns court administration, the grand jury, pretrial proceedings, trial proceedings, probation, proceedings after conviction, contents of the criminal law, and prosecutors. A summary of the proposals is presented. A letter on improvement of the administration of justice in New York City, from the Assistant District Attorney in Charge of the Criminal Courts Bureau, is appended.

85184

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
ADDRESS: 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York 10010
TITLE: The Youth Service Bureau: a brief description with five current programs.
SOURCEID: New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970. 64 p.

The functions of a youth service bureau (YSB) are discussed and 5 YSB programs, each embodying a different approach, are described. Each program represents a creative effort to adapt YSB principles to the needs of a particular community. The programs are: 1) Genesee County (Michigan) Youth Assistance Program (citizen action model); 2) Bassett Youth Service Bureau - La Puente, California (community organization model); 3) San Diego Youth Service Bureau (cooperating agencies model); 4) New York City Youth Services Agency (street outreach model); 5) Youth Services Bureau - Winston Salem (systems modification model).

85192

AUTHORS: Goldman, H.; Lindner, L. A.; Dinitz, S.; Allen, H. E.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychiatry, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
TITLE: The single sociopath: physiologic and sociologic characteristics.
SOURCE: Biological Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 3(1):77-83, 1971.

An investigation was made of physiologic and sociologic characteristics of the single sociopath. In recent years, there has been increasing evidence suggesting that prisoners labeled as sociopaths have unusual sympathetic nervous system functions most readily observable in a peculiar cardiac lability. An experiment was performed at the Ohio Penitentiary involving 19 primary sociopaths, 10 mixed, and 14 nonsociopaths, as defined by clinical, psychometric,

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and criminal history criteria. This multidisciplinary investigation revealed that the primary sociopaths were not homogeneous with regard to such sociocultural variables as previous antisocial history, family characteristics, psychological profiles, and attitudes. As a result, using the Lykken scale scores as the criterion, the primary sociopaths were divided into two types: hostile and simple. These types were clearly and significantly different from each other on nearly all of the sociocultural and psychological measures. Most importantly, only the simple (reasonably nonaggressive) sociopaths demonstrated the cardiac lability to epinephrine previously ascribed to sociopaths in general. These findings -- that there are at least 2 different sociopathic types and especially that only the simples exhibit unusual cardiovascular reactivity to epinephrine -- are consistent with other physiologic observations on skin and pupil responses. Both the unusual physiology and behavior of the simple sociopath may be manifestations of a single autonomic defect, reflecting diminished function of catecholamine secreting neurons, including those involved with sensory input. 19 references. (Author abstract modified)

85197

AUTHORS: Fenz, Walter D.
ADDRESS: University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
TITLE: Heart rate responses to a stressor: a comparison between primary and secondary psychopaths and normal controls.
SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Research in Personality.
SOURCEID: 5(1):7-13, 1971.

Cardiac activity in anticipation of and in response to a stressor was assessed in primary and secondary psychopaths and in a group of control Ss, who were selected on the basis of multiple objective criteria. Reliable group differences were observed, which were interpreted in terms of stimulus deprivation due to institutionalization and the chronic need for stimulation of young psychopaths. 14 references. (Journal abstract)

85199

AUTHORS: Ahlstrom, Winton M.; Havighurst, Robert J.
ADDRESS: Institute for Community Studies, Kansas City, Missouri
TITLE: Delinquency.
SOURCE: In: Ahlstrom, W., 400 Losers.
SOURCEID: San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, 1971. 246 p. (p. 154-172).

An attempt is made to determine whether delinquency emerged as a significant adolescent problem for Kansas City boys identified as school and social misfits in the seventh grade. The extent and nature of the involvement of the boys in the study group with the police and juvenile court are discussed. Several case studies are presented to try to relate empirical findings to contemporary theories. Delinquency of the study group was assessed at different ages during adolescence and arrest data were compared with local youth norms for the same period. Frequency of arrests on serious delinquency charges were 4 or 5 times as great for the study group as for the whole Kansas City youth population. Among seriously maladaptive boys in the sample some were classified as unsocialized delinquents, some as socialized. Some socialized delinquents seemed amenable to change in early adolescence. Those who did not show signs of changing by middle adolescence tended toward increasingly serious delinquency. 2 references.

85271

AUTHORS: Bureau of Research of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services; Drown, Barbara.
ADDRESS: Madison, Wisconsin
TITLE: Juveniles released from Division of Corrections' juvenile institutions in 1969.
SOURCEID: Madison, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, 1970. 34 p.

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A statistical report is presented which reports data relating to youths released to aftercare supervision from Wisconsin's juvenile correctional institutions in 1969 and present selected characteristics of first and rereleased youths for the 5 year period, 1965 to 1969. Data about juveniles directly discharged or discharged by court order during 1969 is also given. The average length of stay in the institution prior to first time release was 4.9 months for boys and 5.9 months for girls in 1969. The percentage released to placements in Milwaukee County remains at about 60%. (Author abstract modified)

85274

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency; Banton, Loren W.
ADDRESS: 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010
TITLE: Model building for youth involvement in delinquency prevention and control.
SOURCEID: New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1971.
 57 p.

A project is described which sought to develop models for providing technical assistance to planners and managers of the juvenile justice system aimed at enhancing opportunities for the participation of youth in planning, development and assessment of programs. Two conferences were held which brought together youth, planners and managers in the juvenile justice system to discuss ways of involving youth. From these activities several conclusions and recommendations are drawn: 1) youth welcome the opportunity to participate in decision making; 2) there must be special programs to encourage planners to listen to youth; 3) planners may have to translate what they hear from youth onto a higher level of abstraction to have meaningful impact on the planning process; 4) meetings between planners and youth should have a definite problem to discuss; and 5) the involvement of youth should be viewed as an attempt to develop a better plan, rather than to reduce the alienation of youth.

85310

AUTHORS: Miller, Paul E.
ADDRESS: Howard University School of Law, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Prevention detention - a guide to the eradication of individual rights.
SOURCE: Howard Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 16(1):1-18, 1970.

Basic legal, practical and humane problems raised by the concept of preventive detention are explored. The nature of bail in England and America is discussed and the concept of preventive detention is reviewed. Consideration is given to some of the argument asserted in support of and in opposition to detention, and the consequences to the individual and to society. It is concluded that without the right to pretrial bail and the attending pretrial freedom, the defendant is divested of the most significant aspects of the criminal system. 74 references.c

85321

AUTHORS: Wexler, David B.
ADDRESS: College of Law, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona
TITLE: The jailhouse lawyer as a paraprofessional: problems and prospects.
SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.
SOURCEID: 7(2):139-156, 1971.

Jailhouse lawyers are typically viewed as incompetent, manipulative individuals whose aim is not the service of truth and justice, but rather self aggrandizement, profit and power. Many jailhouse lawyers conform to that image; however, a field study is described which indicates that the well known jailhouse lawyers are

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normally intelligent and highly educated. The study included interviewing 4 highly regarded jailhouse lawyers confined at a state penitentiary, examining legal petitions prepared by inmate practitioners, and speaking with prison officials. The results led to the conclusion that there exists a sizable core of jailhouse lawyers who are at least somewhat selective about the legal questions they assert and who are quite capable of handling legal cases of a rather specialized variety. Illustrative legal documents are included. 28 references.

85331

AUTHORS: Simonson, Charles T.
ADDRESS: Detention Services, Summit County Juvenile Court Center, Akron, Ohio
TITLE: Formulating goals on daily program in detention.
SOURCEID: Edwardsville, Illinois, Southern Illinois University, 6 p. 25 cents.

In a paper for juvenile detention home personnel training, prepared under the Delinquency Study and Youth Development Project of Southern Illinois University, methods for formulating goals on the daily program in detention are presented. After a philosophy of detention has been developed in a facility, there must be movement toward objectives, goals or mission of more finite aspects of detention operation. The framework of values to support the whole approach to program should consider values, rights and responsibilities of the individual in detention. Detention facilities should permit children in detention to develop the degree of responsible decision making they should be developing as a portion of the maturing process. A healthy climate would permit the children to be heard and to make decisions. Opportunity for significant interaction between child and group or child and staff is believed to be an important part of the program. The program should take the child who is having his first involvement with the court into serious consideration and not reserve treatment for those with a higher degree of involvement. Detention administration is again sharing program planning with those who work directly with the children although earlier attempts at having the latter group take full responsibility for program was not satisfactory. The shared responsibility appears to be a workable arrangement. Evaluation of program is considered. It is believed that if an administrator is willing to commit himself to planning which involves all levels of staff and external consultants, he is assured of quick, accurate evaluation of success and failure of various aspects of the program. 2 references.

85375

AUTHORS: John Howard Association of Illinois.
ADDRESS: 650 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605
TITLE: Survey report on adult correctional facilities and programs in Illinois.
SOURCEID: Chicago, John Howard Association, 1970. 30 p.

A report is presented of survey findings on adult correctional facilities and programs in Illinois. Recommendations are made for effecting better crime prevention, treatment and control.

85390

AUTHORS: Canestri, Francisco.
ADDRESS: Central University of Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela
TITLE: Resources available in Latin America for criminological research and prospects for a social defence plan.
SOURCE: International Review of Criminal Policy.
SOURCEID: 28:24-27, 1970.

Available resources for criminological research in Latin America are listed and obstacles and prospects for criminological research activities and social defense are discussed. Resources listed are of

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3 types: national bodies; international bodies, meetings, congresses, courses; and publications. Some problems are: hostility towards offenders, with resultant secrecy, the prevalence of crimes with political motives, and the lack of communication between Latin American countries in research. There is some indication that the last shows signs of improving, which will mean that a formula can be devised which combines theory, practice, prevention, and control, and that a criminological theory suited to the area can be formulated. 4 references.

85391

AUTHORS: Asuni, Tolani.
ADDRESS: Iro Special Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Abeokuta, Nigeria
TITLE: The focus of social defence research in the developmental context.
SOURCE: International Review of Criminal Policy.
SOURCEID: 28:28-32, 1970.

Various aspects of social defense or criminology research in developing countries are discussed. Some problems are the shortage of trained personnel, lack of funds, lack of knowledge of the sociocultural pattern, unreliable crime statistics, and lack of decision as to who is to carry out the research. Some fruitful areas of research for developing countries are cross-cultural research, prediction of delinquency, legal proceedings and sentencing policy, treatment of offenders, and prisons. It is concluded that the cost of criminality is so great that developing countries cannot afford to ignore the problem. The cost of research is preeminently justifiable. There is urgent need for the development of criminological departments in universities and of criminological institutes to carry out research and training. To avoid wasteful repetition of research, to coordinate research projects and to collect research material relevant to developing countries, which would be available to those interested, it is necessary to create a clearing house for research projects and materials.

85392

AUTHORS: Thanusiri, Pong.
ADDRESS: Research Division, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Interior, Thailand
TITLE: Research as a basis for social defence policy reappraisal and modification in Thailand.
SOURCE: International Review of Criminal Policy.
SOURCEID: 28:33-42, 1970.

Criminology research, social defense policies and planning, and recent efforts to prevent and treat crime and juvenile delinquency in Thailand are discussed. The role and activities of the National Research Council and research projects conducted and sponsored by it are described. The program to deal with crime and juvenile delinquency are primarily focused on treatment, rather than prevention, and on the city of Bangkok, where crime is most in evidence. There are a variety of social, health, and economic programs which have some effect on impeding the growth of delinquency. Much emphasis is placed on the family. 1 reference.

85393

AUTHORS: Dubovets, P. N.
ADDRESS: Byelorussian University, Minsk, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R.
TITLE: Research on crime and crime prevention in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.
SOURCE: International Review of Criminal Policy.
SOURCEID: 28:43-48, 1970.

Reasons for the decline in criminality in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic since the Revolution and efforts at

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prevention which are presently in practice are discussed. Some of the main reasons for the decrease are seen in the fact that the state is now socialist, rather than capitalist. Other reasons are less unemployment and higher material and cultural levels of the workers. The preventive work of the police and the courts is described in detail.

85394

AUTHORS: Hill, Harland L.
ADDRESS: Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Sacramento, California
TITLE: Information systems for decision-making and programme evaluation in the prevention and control of crime.
SOURCE: International Review of Criminal Policy.
SOURCEID: 28:55-63, 1970.

A discussion of information systems for use in the prevention and control of crime communicates to potential users of criminal justice information systems some of the potential benefits such systems hold for future management and operational personnel; describes the nature of information systems and their development through systems analysis and other techniques; identifies a few limitations currently slowing the development of criminal justice information systems; and suggests one approach to the accelerated development of criminal justice information systems on a nationwide basis. The development of adequate criminal justice information systems is essential to the rational improvement of criminal justice throughout the world. With such systems, there is the potential of discovering new factors in regard to criminal justice.

85395

AUTHORS: Todorovich, Alexander.
ADDRESS: Institute of Criminological and Criminalistics Research, Belgrade, Yugoslavia
TITLE: The application of ecological models to the study of juvenile delinquency in Belgrade.
SOURCE: International Review of Criminal Policy.
SOURCEID: 28:64-71, 1970.

Ecological analyses of criminality, especially juvenile delinquency, in particular areas of Belgrade are the basis for a discussion of the value of this type of research. Ecological models are useful tools for identifying juvenile delinquency phenomena in particular urban areas. It is necessary, on the basis of empirical research, to show how delinquency is conditioned by certain urban sectors. Preventive action must be planned on the basis of this knowledge. Experts (sociologists, criminologists, jurists, etc.) must make special and careful studies of urban delinquency areas, slums and other unwholesome areas in order to obtain sufficient knowledge to form a basis for preparing special and specific prevention programs aimed at eliminating social pathology, criminality and delinquency. Researchers must not only evaluate prevention oriented programs but must help to prepare them. 10 references. (Author abstract modified)

85412

AUTHORS: Bureau of Research of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services; Drown, Barbara.
ADDRESS: Madison, Wisconsin
TITLE: Juveniles admitted to Division of Corrections' juvenile institutions in 1969.
SOURCEID: Madison, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, 1970. 24 p.

A statistical report and analysis of data concerning juveniles admitted to Wisconsin juvenile institutions in 1969 is presented. During 1969, 2508 boys and girls aged 12 to 20 were admitted to 3 juvenile training schools. Larceny was the major delinquent act,

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committed by 76 boys and 16 girls. Admissions declined from 2579 in 1968. The decline can be attributed to the decrease in number of youth recommitted following discharge by court order. Sixty three percent of all admissions were from Milwaukee County. Tables showing selected characteristics of first and readmissions during the years 1965 to 1969 are also included. Material relating to juveniles recommitted following discharge by court order (Gault Decision) from juvenile or adult correctional institutions during 1969 is presented. (Author abstract modified)

85413

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency; Sumner, Helen.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: A staff development program for the Lane County Probation Department.
SOURCEID: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970. 22 p.

A model for a probation staff development program, which sets guidelines for professional growth and improved professional function and can serve as the basis for a training program, is presented. The program components which are discussed are: dynamics of human behavior; management supervisory techniques; on the job training; community resources; community relations; court procedures; methods of rehabilitation; interviewing techniques; detention decision making; clerical procedures; and case recording. 1 reference.

85434

AUTHORS: Tanner, Ralph E. S.
ADDRESS: Heythrop College, England
TITLE: Three studies in East African criminology: crime in East Africa.
SOURCEID: Uppsala, Sweden, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. 67 p.

East African crime statistics prepared by the police under difficult circumstances relating to a multiplicity of languages, a supratribal government and the expansion of the population without any corresponding increase in their establishment, are liable to contain more inaccuracies than corresponding statistics in Europe and the United States. There are additional basic difficulties common to all the police forces because of a lack of comparability between offenses and reporting agencies. Research into the legal systems of East Africa tends to assume that there is a relatively clear dichotomy between customary law on one side exemplified by the customary mores of a tribal system varied to include modern developments as might occur in a municipal housing estate, and the statutory law of the 3 East African states of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda administered by the judiciary on the other. A theoretical evaluation of rural crime in Uganda and its effect on agricultural and pastoral life is presented. It is theoretical because there is a conspicuous lack of information on this topic for reasons which are elaborated. 19 references.

85466

AUTHORS: Social Systems Intervention, Inc.; Nadler, Leonard.
ADDRESS: 1342 Kalisa Road N. W., Washington, D. C.
TITLE: A report on the crime and corrections workshop for the District of Columbia.
SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., Department of Corrections, 1970. 73 p.

Anticipated impact results and evaluation of the workshop on crime and corrections are presented. According to the initial proposal, it was designed to achieve the following: The workshop will bring together all of the actors in the daily tragedy of crime in an effort to analyze the causes of crime and to determine why the present correctional system is failing to redirect and rehabilitate offenders. Through head to head confrontations of the representatives of the various disciplines and their honest and

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forthright appraisals of both constructive and destructive aspects of the criminal justice processes, they will gain a more comprehensive oversight of the isolated but significant part which they play; this will result in a more coordinated effort in the future. It is believed that methods currently being utilized in other jurisdictions, which will be injected into the agenda, offer promise for improvements and will be considered for adoption within the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia workshop also will serve as a model for other jurisdictions as well as provide some guidance to them in restructuring and redesigning their correctional program. 6 references.

85494

AUTHORS: State of Kansas; Division of Institutional Management.
ADDRESS: Topeka, Kansas
TITLE: Juvenile delinquency prevention and control in Kansas: basic organizational decisions.
SOURCEID: Topeka, Kansas, Division of Institutional Management, 1970. 94 p.

A report is made of the decisions reached and a summary is given of other information about an organizational form of a Youth Authority type of agency in Kansas. It is the second major document in an effort to plan more effective ways of preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency, the purpose of which are to report, summarize, and interpret the results of the planning efforts being conducted.

85529

AUTHORS: Milton, Murray M.
ADDRESS: New York University School of Law, New York
TITLE: Post-Gault: a new prospectus for the juvenile court.
SOURCE: New York Law Forum.
SOURCEID: 16(1):57-92, 1971.

A post Gault analysis reveals a new prospectus for the juvenile court. It was noted by way of dictum in Gault that the dispositional aspect of the juvenile court process also violated some of the constitutional rights of the young offender. The court stated that the protection of the eighth amendment -- the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment -- was denied the youngster. In the final analysis, the court found the cumulative effect of the juvenile court's procedure and treatment punitive rather than rehabilitative. Unfortunately, more questions were left unanswered than resolved. This paper will attempt to particularize and analyze the principles inherent in those unanswered questions and to consider their possible implications. It is held that the near future will probably see a cleavage of the bifurcated juvenile court procedure. In one half will be a typical criminal trial with adversary proceedings and the full procedural requirements of due process. The other half will see a special juvenile treatment bureau at work, interdisciplinary in composition, with behavioral scientists cooperating with social scientists to solve a human and social problem, juvenile delinquency.

85607

AUTHORS: Boston Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law; Bing, Stephen R.; Rosenfeld, S. Stephen.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The quality of justice in the lower criminal courts of Metropolitan Boston.
SOURCEID: Boston, Boston Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, 1970. 149 p.

Because the lower criminal courts of Metropolitan Boston have been described as a source of serious problems, the entire lower court process is analyzed. The general structure of the courts is reported, as are the officials; the judges, court clerks, police prosecutors, defense counsel and the probation department. A

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description is presented of the criminal process, from arrest to sentencing. The major deficiency of the system is the perpetuation of the trial de novo system and this is discussed at length. An exhaustive statistical study gives the report its central strength and is primary support for the final conclusions and recommendations presented. 132 references.

85615

AUTHORS: New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts; McConnell, Edward B.
ADDRESS: State House Annex, Trenton, New Jersey 08625
TITLE: Annual report of the Administrative Director of the Courts, 1968-1969.
SOURCEID: Trenton, New Jersey, Administrative Office of the Courts, 1970. 155 p.

Statistical data are presented for the court year September 1, 1968 to August 31, 1969. The report is to be used as a reference source for statistical information on the operation of New Jersey state judicial system. The contents include: New Jersey Court system (chart); comparative summary of activities; volume of cases, weighted and ranked; number of judges and vacancies. The work of the courts, cost of operating the courts, and probation services are discussed. 168 references.

85617

AUTHORS: Task Force on the Police, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The police and the community.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 189-205).

The report of the Task Force on the police concerning the relationship between the police and the community is presented. While national public attitudes generally support the work of the police, many racial minorities view the police in a much more negative light. To many Negroes the police appear as an oppressive instrument of the dominant white community, enforcing conformity to the values and prejudices of the white, middle class culture. Reasons for difficulties in police - community relations are examined and ways to improve them are suggested. Modification of police procedures on the street, stronger internal discipline over officers, greatly enlarged and strengthened police - community relations units, improved procedures for handling citizen complaints, and better screening to eliminate candidates for the police force who are biased are necessary. 65 references.

85618

AUTHORS: Carlin, Jerome E.; Howard, Jan; Messinger, Sheldon L.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Civil justice and the poor.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 226-230).

The basic questions that must be answered in the study of the civil law and the poor are summarized. These questions concern the extent to which the law creates and protects the rights of the poor, the extent to which it is possible to preserve minimal standards of fairness within a framework of mass produced justice, legal representation of the poor, and the legal and political competence of individuals and groups. 3 references.

85619

AUTHORS: Stringfellow, William.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Unresolved issues in the allocation of justice: an

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existential view.

SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 231-237).

A discussion of unresolved issues in the allocation of justice states the necessity for the representation of those who exist on the extremities of society in their complaints and rights and causes before the law. Those not included in conventional society are the politically unpopular, the socially rejected, the economically deprived, and minority races. The following issues are discussed: the use of the law to appease popular opinion by persecuting and harassing those who live at society's fringes; the increasing militaristic function of the police, especially in racial matters; the lack of political representation of the disadvantaged.

85620

AUTHORS: Holden, Matthew, Jr.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Politics, public order, and pluralism.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 238-255).

The relationship between political pluralism and the role and functioning of law is examined. It is suggested that the basic function of the criminal law is to maintain order, not to produce justice. Order in a pluralistic society is discussed, along with 3 problem areas for research: 1) the problem of how and why behavior is defined as criminal in a system; 2) problems that appear to be beyond the ability of criminal law to solve; 3) the relationship of demands for technological modernization in a system of order and the unintended effects such modernization may have on the normal politics of pluralism. 44 references. (Author abstract modified)

85632

AUTHORS: Klonoski, James R.; Mendelsohn, Robert I.
ADDRESS: University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon
TITLE: The politics of local justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p.

An effort is made in a collection of articles to conceptualize law and politics as integrated, interdependent patterns of behavior at the grass roots of the American governmental system. The fundamental assumption is that significant action in law and politics occurs on the local level. The articles are grouped under the following topics: the concept of the politics of local justice; local political and legal systems; patterns of allocation; users of power -- lawyers, police, and judges; community responses; unresolved questions of politics and justice. 261 references.

85634

AUTHORS: Meek, R. L.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The distribution of justice: theoretical issues.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 20-25).

In discussing theoretical issues in the distribution of justice, emphasis is placed on the distinctions between national and local allocations. In attempting to evaluate the extent to which justice is achieved in the American political system the following steps are necessary: 1) examine the allocations supported by courts of last resort; 2) compare these with the distribution of values in society; 3) consider what portion of the decisions of courts of last resort are being effectuated by the local legal system; 4) compare the action of the local legal system with the distribution of values in the local community. Justice is achieved only to the extent that the allocations of the court of last resort, society's values, decisions of the courts carried out by local legal systems, and the actions of

the local legal systems concur with the values in the local community. 13 references. (Author abstract modified)

85636

AUTHORS: Wood, Robert C.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Suburbia: its people and their politics.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 56-63).

The communal system of politics and legal order and its implications are discussed. The theme is developed that the small town represents the most radical application of democratic theory. Its essence is fraternity, and its weapon is mass compulsion. In such an atmosphere outside rules of procedure such as constitutionalism have no place. The local official is the protector of the smaller system vis a vis the larger, and the abstract rules of the larger can be violated in the name of good judgment, personal esteem, and what is right. The implication is that variations in the output of such a legal system might be sought in the quality of personal esteem enjoyed by defendants. 12 references. (Author abstract modified)

85637

AUTHORS: Ares, Charles E.; Rankin, Anne; Sturz, Herbert.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The Manhattan Bail Project: an interim report on the use of pre-trial parole.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 78-95).

The Manhattan Bail Project, a current attempt to gather data on the operation of the bail system and to explore the use of release on one's own recognizance or pretrial parole, as it is called in New York, is described. The main hypothesis of the experiment is that more persons can successfully be released on parole if verified information concerning their character and roots in the community is available to the court at the time of bail determination. The evidence accumulated indicates that the administration of bail in New York City leaves much room for improvement. Bail is manipulated to punish, to insure detention, to aid the prosecution, and to satisfy public, or at least journalistic clamor. Magistrates continue to use the crime charged as the principal criterion in setting bail and largely ignore vital factors relating to the defendant's roots in the community. Preliminary statistical data of the first year's operation of the Manhattan Bail Project show that an investigation of the defendant's background before arraignment is practicable. Verification of information by telephone is sufficient for purposes of parole recommendation in a significant number of cases. The availability of background information enables judges to give greater weight to factors other than the nature of the charge. Parole can be utilized with safety in a substantial number of cases. Pretrial release has inherent value but there also appears to be basis for belief that it has some effect on the ultimate disposition of a defendant's case. Released defendants fare better than those who remain in jail. 35 references. (Author abstract modified)

85638

AUTHORS: Goldman, Nathan.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Differential selection of juvenile offenders: analysis of the individual communities.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 96-104).

The results of a study which analyzed differences in police disposition of cases of juvenile offenders in 4 communities of differing socioeconomic status are presented. There were wide

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variations in rates of arrest and in the proportion of serious offenses among the arrests. The highest arrest rate was in the community with the highest socioeconomic status. The lowest arrest rate was associated with a town with many transients and with the highest proportion of arrests for serious offenses. A differential disposition of Negro offenders was found. The research showed that the police base their reporting partly on the act of the offender, but also on the policeman's idiosyncratic interpretation of this act, and the degree of pressure applied by the community on the police. 1 reference.

85639

AUTHORS: Newman, Donald J.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Guilty plea convictions.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 105-113).

An analysis of the negotiated plea process or bargain justice is presented. It is estimated that from 75 to 90% of convictions in criminal cases are by guilty pleas. In the vast majority of cases, appearance in court is simply a means of ratifying a precourt negotiation process that strikes a bargain between the defendant or his counsel and the prosecutor. The bargain for a guilty plea is an integral and vital element in the production of justice. If the percentage of jury trials were to increase, the court system might break down from a lack of time and funds. This concern with the maintenance of operation and high production suggests that norms of production may conflict with norms of law. 4 references.

85640

AUTHORS: Nagel, Stuart S.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The tipped scales of American justice.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 114-127).

An analysis of the criminal court cases based on data from federal and state courts for the crimes of larceny and assault is presented. Disparity patterns show up in both types of courts, but there is not much difference between state and federal courts. It was found that disadvantaged groups are more likely to receive unfavorable decisions, are more likely to be imprisoned, and are less likely to make bail. Paternalized groups received relatively favorable handling at the sentencing stage though not at the procedural stage. The analysis makes clear the need to examine separately each of the decision points in the system. The evidence points out the significance of social class as a factor in determining justice. 1 reference.

85641

AUTHORS: Wilson, James Q.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The police and their problems: a theory.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 161-174).

A theory of some of the causes of police problems and adaptive responses to them is presented, along with police implications of the theory. It is postulated that citizen hostility and inconsistent standards of judgment by the public can drive a wedge between the police and the community and cause a morale problem. The police are likely to develop a new set of norms to adapt to the situation. The new norms may be one of two varieties, the code of the system or the code of professionalism. The key to the policeman's behavior is found not so much in his personality as in the characteristics of his organization as it is conditioned by its communal environment. 26 references.

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85654

AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Prison, problems and the mass media.
SOURCE: Prison Service Journal (Wakefield, England).
SOURCEID: 9(35):34-36, 1971.

The relevance to the Prison Service of articles in "New Society", a journal for social workers, and of radio and television programs is discussed. There have been a number of pertinent articles in "New Society" representing contemporary points of view and the book reviews are good. There have been few if any authoritative articles, however, by a member of the Prison Service. Radio and television are criticized for inaccuracy and superficiality in covering the correctional field, but it should be remembered that the producer has access to a chorus of people who could not be assembled otherwise and provides a vital montage of views that can, if well done, convey a tremendous amount of information to a large audience.

85655

AUTHORS: Rolph, C. H.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Two cheers for parole.
SOURCE: Prison Service Journal (Wakefield, England).
SOURCEID: 9(35):13-17, 1970.

Some controversial points about the British parole system are discussed. Some people criticize the Parole Board for cutting sentences short. When a prisoner is released with only a few weeks of his sentence to go, many feel that such a short parole period is not long enough to justify the administrative bother of paroling him. Some men refuse to be considered because they do not want the strict supervision of the parole period, because they are unwilling to face change in routine, because they are lacking in initiative, or because they have been influenced by press attacks on the system. The problem of giving reasons to a man who has been refused parole is very difficult. Improvement in documentation of prisoner's records is coming about, slowly, and a helpful factor is the use of the Parole Unit at the Home Office as a subsidiary Parole Board.

85656

AUTHORS: Jenkins, M.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: "The positive use of institutions."
SOURCE: Prison Service Journal (Wakefield, England).
SOURCEID: 9(35):5-12, 1970.

The twofold task of minimizing the negative effects of penal institutions and of drawing out the positives is discussed. Negative processes of institutional life include an unreal pattern of conformity, alienation from the outside world, and loss of identity. Positive effects are security, secure boundaries within which acting out is possible, a secure base from which to test reality, and a high concentration of both staff and inmates, providing frequent interaction that can be used to forward or retard movement. Institutions and leaders that seem to demonstrate these positive aspects in action are named. An atmosphere of optimism and involved caring are vital. This pioneering work approaches the concept of the therapeutic community. Some of the basic ideas of the therapeutic community are: 1) the replacement of the hierarchical authority system with shared responsibility; 2) greater tolerance of what is said and done; 3) a sharing of resources; and 4) a constant testing of fantasies. What is advocated is actually not institutional care but more treatment in the community. 16 references.

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85660

AUTHORS: County of Los Angeles Probation Dept.; Public Information Section.
ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Probation Department, 320 West Temple, Los Angeles, California 90012
TITLE: Juvenile services.
SOURCE: Information Series, No. 6.
SOURCEID: Los Angeles County Probation Department, 1971. 7 p.

Juvenile services of the Los Angeles County Probation Department are reviewed. Basic services are described, along with specialized services and intake and detention control. Further descriptions are provided for placement methods, and institutional rehabilitation, including juvenile halls, probation camps for boys, community day centers, and treatment schools for girls.

85676

AUTHORS: Erwin, John R.
ADDRESS: Cook County Jail, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: Cook County Jail's short-term education program.
SOURCE: American Journal of Correction.
SOURCEID: 32(2):14-17, 1970.

In October, 1966 the Cook County (Ill.) Jail founded the PACE (Programmed Activities for Correctional Education) program. The program was established to teach the inmate and to cause the inmate to want to continue learning. Three instructors determine the study program for each student, based on his aptitudes and previous achievements, and provide the instructional materials and equipment for the student to progress at his own rate. The Language Master is the one instructional system used in conjunction with much of the programmed material. Although still in the experimental stage, PACE has shown an average 1.4 grade level increase for every 60 hours completed. Coupled with sociological counselling and job placement, the educational program has demonstrated that it could increase a man's respect for himself, responsibility to others and reinforce socially correct attitudes.

85680

AUTHORS: Shah, Jyotsna H.
ADDRESS: Central Bureau of Correctional Services, New Delhi-22, India
TITLE: Role and function of the Remand/observation homes.
SOURCE: Social Defence (New Delhi).
SOURCEID: 21(6):4-7, 30, 1970.

The Remand/observation Home is a facility for receiving delinquent children. The home is not only a place of safety under the judicial orders but has a vital function to perform as a diagnostic and classification center. The primary objective of the Remand home is to keep a child in a secure place where he can be given the basic physical needs, while the ultimate aim is to obtain a clear picture of the child's personality and behavior, supplemented by home inquiry. The personnel engaged in the Observation Home must furnish the total data on the child to the juvenile court along with recommendations for future actions. The delinquent must be properly classified by the Home, as to age, health, background and aptitude in order that the court may commit him to the proper institution.

85685

AUTHORS: Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth; McGerigle, Paul.
ADDRESS: 9 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116
TITLE: What Massachusetts does about the apprehended juvenile offender.
SOURCEID: Boston, Mass. Committee on Children and Youth, 1970. 55 p.

In preparation for the 1970 White House Conferences on Children

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and Youth HCCY reports on juvenile delinquency in the state. The report is an attempt to describe and discuss the legal procedures the Commonwealth of Massachusetts employs in disposing of the cases of apprehended juvenile offenders, as well as the residential and community programs which normally deal with this group. Included are reports of the court connected services, institutional care, supervision in the community and programs for the prevention of delinquency. 47 references.

85696

AUTHORS: Secretariat, Directorate of Legal Affairs; Council of Europe.
ADDRESS: Strasbourg, France
TITLE: Seventh conference of directors of criminological research institutes.
SOURCEID: Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1970. 64 p.

The general purposes of an international conference on criminology were 1) the identification of key problems of criminological research, 2) the establishment of research priorities, 3) an exchange of views with representatives of different countries, and 4) the selection of certain principles to be followed in planning future activities. The tasks of the conference sections were studies of society, certain social and treatment agencies, offenders, and the penal system. It was concluded that changes in the structure of society and developments in other disciplines must always be taken into account in the study of criminology. It must be remembered, however, that a rigid classification of problems in order of priority is not advisable. It is important at such a conference to make all the topics as specific as possible. 49 references.

85713

AUTHORS: Bukatman, Barry A.; Foy, James L.; deGrazia, Edward.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: What is competency to stand trial?
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 127(9):1225-1229, 1971.

Issues in determining a defendant's competency to stand trial are discussed. Problems involved are often outgrowth of confused evaluations. A possible remedy exists in setting up evaluation criteria relevant to the legal situation and to the definition of competency. These should focus on information about the defendant's understanding of his predicament, the defendant's future behavior, and the client - lawyer relationship. It is concluded that an adequate competency examination focuses on defendant and lawyer together. A sample screening interview for competency evaluation is presented. 5 references. (Journal abstract modified)

85723

AUTHORS: Teele, James E.
ADDRESS: Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: Social pathology and stress.
SOURCE: In: Levine, S., Social Stress.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Aldine Publishing, 1970. 295 p. (p. 228-256).

The relationship between stressful situations and particular forms of deviance or social pathology is discussed, on the basis of available studies. Not all responses to stress are pathological. In discussing crime, suicide, and urban disorders, some common themes, such as alienation, the operation of group norms, differential treatment by the society, the perception of a hostile environment, and blockages to the achievement of social goals are stressed. Not all pathological behavior is attributable to the social system, but the social system often tends to generate stress that may sometimes lead to or contribute to pathology. While society has been zealous in its pursuit of the control and suppression of delinquency and

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other forms of deviance, it has been woefully weak in the control of stress. 64 references. (Author abstract modified)

85791

AUTHORS: New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts.
ADDRESS: State House Annex, Trenton, New Jersey
TITLE: State of New Jersey proceedings in the municipal courts: traffic (non-parking), parking and criminal cases.
SOURCEID: Trenton, New Jersey, Administrative Office of the Courts, 1970. 71 p.

The statistical report covering the activities of the municipal courts and the county district courts from September 1, 1968, to August 31, 1969, is presented. Data are presented from 521 municipal courts, including 16 joint municipal courts. A total of 2,693,289 complaints were filed in the municipal courts during the court year, including 1,769,372 parking complaints, 726,763 nonparking traffic complaints, and 197,154 minor criminal (nontraffic) complaints. The municipal courts referred 33,380 complaints either to the county prosecutors for grand jury action or to the juvenile and domestic relations courts, and heard 13,237 informal matters (notices in lieu of complaints) involving neighborhood and domestic disputes. A total of 6,679 defendants and 18,295 defendants were sentenced to jail or committed to jail in nontraffic cases.

85795

AUTHORS: Kentucky Department of Corrections.
ADDRESS: Frankfort, Kentucky
TITLE: Kentucky Department of Corrections - Annual report: 1968 - 1969.
SOURCEID: Frankfort, Kentucky, Department of Corrections, 1970. 27 p.

The annual report of the Kentucky Department of Corrections for 1968 to 1969 describes major accomplishments during the fiscal year, major goals for the future in terms of programs and construction, and the shortcomings experienced in the past year. A twofold function is carried out: the protection of society and treatment of the individual offender. Kentucky and its corrections program believe that people can be motivated to change and, having been motivated, can take advantage of adequate programs and special services geared to change people for the better, to improve their chances of becoming contributing members of society.

85797

AUTHORS: Levine, Elliot R.
ADDRESS: St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio
TITLE: Psychologist as expert witness in "psychiatric" questions.
SOURCE: Cleveland State Law Review.
SOURCEID: 20(2):379-390, 1971.

For legal purposes, the clinical psychologist may be better qualified than the psychiatrist to serve as an expert witness, since the psychologist can offer to the court the opportunity for the utilization of the most scientific means and methods of appraising personality. Limitations of psychiatric techniques for litigation purposes are discussed and techniques of the clinical psychologist are reviewed. It is concluded that in the court room the psychologist can support his interpretation with documented data. Personality assessment tests and tests to ascertain brain damage or intellectual deficits are described. 50 references.

85812

AUTHORS: Murphy, Patrick V.
ADDRESS: New York City Police Department, New York, New York
TITLE: Remarks by New York City police commissioner to the National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions, Washington-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., December 7,

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1970.

SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry.

SOURCEID: 16:5-9, 1970.

Discussion of what citizens can do to aid police focuses on the need for strict gun legislation, fewer regulatory laws within the province of police enforcement, and streamlining the current system of criminal justice. It is felt that the policeman asks for a reasonable climate in which he can function effectively. It is concluded that the police must have the cooperation of every citizen. The community itself cannot remain neutral on the theory that the police are paid to do the job and the police alone are the public protectors. Public safety on the street and in the home requires a total commitment; not only of the police, the courts, the district attorneys, the correction, parole and probation services, but also of the community as a whole. The problem of crime starts long before the police are involved. And it continues long after the police function, culminating in arrest, has been performed.

85815

AUTHORS: Shapiro, Donald L.

ADDRESS: New Haven, Connecticut

TITLE: The psychiatrist and the problem of social control.

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.

SOURCEID: 127(8):1098-1099, 1971.

A letter to the editor disagrees with the idea expressed in "Position Statement on Guidelines for Psychiatrists: Problems in Confidentiality" that the psychiatrist may be justified in preventing criminal acts by committing persons he believes capable of such acts. The inaccuracy of predicting future acts of violence is discussed as well as the question of whether psychiatrists should be part of the social control apparatus. 8 references.

85816

AUTHORS: MacCormick, Autin H.; Bennett, James V.; McGee, Richard A.; Pierce, Lawrence W.; Powers, Sanger B.; Sharp, E. Preston.

ADDRESS: Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

TITLE: Report of the Special Civilian Committee for the study of the United States Army confinement system.

SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1970. 133 p.

A review is made of the U.S. Army confinement system. The correction program, stockades, training facility and disciplinary barracks are described. The impact of military law on confinement facilities, Army management of military offenders and research and statistics are presented. Conclusions and recommendations are made for the U.S. Army confinement system.

85823

AUTHORS: Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice - Japan.

ADDRESS: Ministry of Justice, Tokyo, Japan

TITLE: Summary of the White Paper on Crime - 1969.

SOURCEID: Tokyo, Ministry of Finance Printing Bureau, 1970. 75 p.

A summary of the 1969 White Paper on Crime from Japan which compiles and analyzes the trends in crime and delinquency, and reviews existing measures in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders is presented. Trends in crime, a statistical review of crime in 1968, traffic offences, crimes committed by student groups, crimes committed by the mentally disturbed, female offenders, and crimes committed by government officials are discussed. The section on treatment of offenders deals with prosecution and trial, prison, probation, parole, and aftercare, trends in juvenile crime, and the treatment of juvenile delinquents. An outline of changes and transitions in crime and the treatment of

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offenders for the past 100 years is included.

85894

AUTHORS: Wilkins, Leslie T.
ADDRESS: School of Criminology, University of the State of New York, Albany, New York
TITLE: Variety, conformity, control and research: some dilemmas of social defence.
SOURCE: International Review of Criminal Policy.
SOURCEID: 28:18-23, 1970.

Some problems of social defence and criminal justice on a worldwide basis are discussed. Prison reform, the death penalty, the importance and uses of research, the similarities and differences between various criminal justice systems, variety in norms and lack of variety in criminal justice systems, and the relevance of problems faced by affluent societies for the developing countries are discussed. It is summarized that many researches show that the best that can be done with offenders is as little as is considered possible. The shorter the period spent in correctional institutions, the less the risk of reconviction; the smaller the degree of surveillance, the better the chances for rehabilitation.

85976

AUTHORS: Frechette, Marcel.
ADDRESS: Departement de Criminologie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
TITLE: The criminal and others: an analysis of the interpersonal relations of the criminal man./
TITLE: Le criminel et l'autre: analyse des relations interpersonnelles de l'homme criminel.
SOURCE: Acta Criminologica (Montreal).
SOURCEID: 3:13-102, 1970.

An analysis of the interpersonal relations that exist between the criminal and those persons with whom he interacts is presented. An attempt is made to find its underlying causes and to identify characteristics which are constant among all criminals and evident in the ways criminals communicate and interact with other people. The interpersonal conflict approach is used. A method of measurement is applied which uses the principles and the techniques of Kelly's theory of personal constructs. Presented are the results of studying 214 subjects (121 criminals, 93 well adjusted). Measurements aim at determining the effectiveness of their perceptive reactions toward others. With each group of criminal recidivists, episodic criminals, and juvenile delinquents, a control group is tested for purposes of comparison. The results are conclusive. Confirmed as lying at the root of persistent criminal behavior is the presence of an incompatibility with others. This manifests itself concretely in what is termed the feeling of interpersonal withdrawal. The nature and intensity of interpersonal failure is evaluated over 3 main areas of interaction: relationships in general, relationship with the family of origin, and relationship with antisocial peers. 48 references. (Journal abstract modified)

86007

AUTHORS: Mauch, Gerhard.
ADDRESS: Ospedale Centrale delle Carceri di Hohenasperg, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany
TITLE: Penal hospital and sociotherapy./
TITLE: L'ospedale criminale e la socioterapia.
SOURCE: Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Roma).
SOURCEID: 13(1):73-89, 1971.

In the Baden-Wurttemberg penal hospital, at Hohenasperg, near Ludwigsburg, a psychotherapeutic department was established in 1963 and redesignated as a social therapeutic institution last year. Treatment of criminals at this hospital is carried out according to

the principle of a psychotherapy based on depth psychology. Social therapy means a combination of various treatment techniques which together are directed toward the reintegration of the criminal into society. These techniques include a sensible work therapy, contact therapy, milieu therapy, analysis oriented individual and group psychotherapy, miscellaneous group activities, behavioral therapy techniques and drug therapy. For pathological criminals with severe, abnormal personality flaws, castration is considered favorable. Recently, therapeutic castration has become regulated by law. Social therapy proceeds in 3 different levels of treatment. Psychotherapists, psychologists, social workers and specially trained penal officials participate in the therapy. Prime emphasis is placed on teamwork. 7 references. (Journal abstract)

86008

AUTHORS: Svendsen, B. Borup.
 ADDRESS: Clinica Psichiatrica del Ministero della Giustizia di Copenhagen, Denmark
 TRITITLE: /Criminality in Denmark: initiative undertaking control and role, in the question of legal and social medicine./
 TITLE: La criminalita' in Danimarca: iniziative assunte per il suo controllo e ruolo, in proposito, della medicina legale e sociale.
 SOURCE: Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Roma).
 SOURCEID: 13(1):53-72, 1971.

Treatment measures, in prison and on probation, envisaged for Danish delinquents are described. The value of the preventive measures as against those simply repressive are emphasized. Highlights of the cultural and scientific lines of evolution occurring in this sector at present are presented. The role that specialized services, and in particular the psychiatric ones, may play with a view to a more modern and effective solution of problems pertinent to penitentiary treatment is discussed. 9 references. (Journal abstract modified)

86009

AUTHORS: Vodopivec, Katia.
 ADDRESS: Istituto di Criminologia della Facolta di Giurisprudenza dell' Universita di Lubiana
 TRITITLE: /The function of criminology in penal law./
 TITLE: La funzione della criminologia nel diritto penale.
 SOURCE: Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Roma).
 SOURCEID: 13(1):3-17, 1971.

Increasing attention is given to the differences between penal norms at different times, and in different geographical regions and sociopolitical systems. In order to understand the problems of deviant behavior, it is necessary to understand the complete theory of social behavior and the basic concepts of general sociology. The evolutionary persistence of some basic values protected by penal norms strengthens the conviction of the necessity of supplementing sociological observations with knowledge of history in general and the history of penal law in particular. Penal norms reflect customs and moral values existing in the social consciousness. The total essence of man is present in his ethical postulates and moral tendencies, and not just some property element. If moral norms reflect the singular natures of man and society, then penal law also is not free of human emotion, passion, fear, hostility and also compassion. An attempt is made to indicate the significant of knowledge of philosophical assumptions and theoretical concepts for the understanding of penal norms. It seems that an interdisciplinary approach to the study of penal norm formation is justified. The common aim of legislation is to regulate the already existing social and economic relationships. But the regulation of existing relationships implies the foreseeing of all the consequences for the future. In the world of social relationships, no less than in the physical world, success in dealing with the problems depends on the capacity to make reasonable predictions of likely response to

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probable situations, It is concluded that social, sociopathological and criminological problems exist: a reasonable communication between these 2 simultaneously different but complementary activities is needed. 22 references. (Author abstract modified)

86035

AUTHORS: Beit-Hallahmi, Benjamin.
ADDRESS: Univ. of Michigan, Counseling Division, Ann Arbor, Michigan
TITLE: Motivation for murder: the case of G.
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy.
SOURCEID: 17(1):25-30, 1971.

A case history is presented of a convicted murderer under psychotherapy in a prison psychiatric clinic with emphasis on the motivation for the crime. The criminal's life history and contact history are reviewed and discussed. His responsibility for past and present behavior had to be established before motivation could be analyzed. It was uncovered that the victim resembled the criminal's mother, thus expressing his hatred and incestuous impulses. 10 references.

86036

AUTHORS: Huet, Raul.
ADDRESS: Robinson Memorial Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri.
TITLE: The check offenders.
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy.
SOURCEID: 17(1):31-45, 1971.

A study was made on check offenders by perusing their clinical charts and by interviewing the merchants, bank employees and law enforcers. Cases are described about offenders who are at the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center, the Shawnee County jail and Topeka Veterans Administration Hospital. The check offenders were characterized as: 1) middle socioeconomic class, 2) from broken homes, 3) had close relationship with mother, distant one with father and high rival sibling relationship, 4) caucasian, 5) average age of 20, 6) personable, 7) average intelligence or better, 8) bad military service discharge, and 9) poor marital relationship. It was felt that writing of bad checks is an addiction and some merchants, banks and methods of law enforcement play a role in facilitating and encouraging these offenses. 14 references.

86055

AUTHORS: John Howard Association of Illinois.
ADDRESS: 650 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 60605
TITLE: Progress report: Cook County Department of Corrections (including County Jail and House of Correction).
SOURCEID: Chicago, John Howard Assoc. of Ill., 1970. 20 p.

A progress report is made on the Cook County Department of Corrections, created in 1969 by the merger of the House of Correction and the Cook County Jail in order to increase the number of rehabilitation programs and to provide greater efficiency and economy. Evaluations are made of the new department as a whole and of the facilities considered separately. Recommendations for the department include the appointment of an executive director as early as possible, increases in staff salary, planning for common services such as food, medical, and personnel services, a work release center, and volunteer services, and the provision of separate facilities for psychiatric cases to avoid depression and possible suicides. Recommendations for the House of Correction and the County Jail are similar and are concerned with the need for enlarging the staff, particularly the professional staff, the implementation of a work release program, and improvements in food, program, and medical care. Treatment of the inmates seems to have improved at the House of Correction but the physical facilities must be improved. There are still complaints about staff brutality, homosexual incidents, and idleness at the Cook County Jail.

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86057

AUTHORS: Marion County Juvenile Court and Center, Green, Willard M.; Brand, Virgil A.
ADDRESS: Indianapolis, Indiana
TITLE: Annual report 1969.
SOURCEID: Indianapolis, Marion County, 1970. 35 p.

The annual report of the juvenile court and juvenile center of Marion County, Indiana, shows a tremendous increase in referrals to the court in 1969 and continuing overcrowding, pressure on staff, and wear on the physical plant at the center. A statistical report on court services gives tables for case movement, paternity cases, contempt citations, civil neglect, civil abandonment, criminal cases, and delinquency cases broken down into several subclassifications. Although there have been salary increases to keep positions attractive and an increase in court staff, there is a much larger intake each year and an increasing caseload for each probation officer. The history, staffing, administrative organization, and program of the juvenile center are outlined. Psychological service in the past has been only diagnostic, but it is hoped that the addition to the staff of a full time psychologist and a psychological aide will enable the center to provide more consultation and therapy. Tables show an increase of over 40% in admittances over the figures for 1959. The percentage rate of recidivism has not varied much in the past 6 years.

86125

AUTHORS: No author.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: Prison medicine: the key to prison reform.
SOURCE: Connecticut Medicine.
SOURCEID: 35 (5):308-309, 1971.

Punishment or rehabilitation of prisoners is discussed. Before a disturbed person can be treated he must be controlled in an appropriate institution. It is also important for the personnel staffing this institution to be skilled in distinguishing between the panics and crises of some individuals and the planned violence of the habitually antisocial. The decision as to how to handle these prisoners must be made either for their own protection or for the protection of others, whether to send them to a hospital or to a prison. The contrast between the warm protective atmosphere of the hospital and the unpleasant cold atmosphere of the prison is too great. The regulations governing prison discipline are too rigid to allow for any kind of proper medical or psychiatric treatment in this milieu. Society must make up its mind whether to punish or treat its outcasts. 2 references.

86132

AUTHORS: Coffman, Routh Wash.
ADDRESS: George Washington University
TITLE: Role-taking defects as correlates of criminality and mental illness in offender populations.
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.
SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Michigan, Univ. Microfilms, No. 70-14357, HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 170p.

The objective of this study was to compare mentally ill offenders, and non-mentally ill offenders on role taking tasks indicative of the ability to conform to society's norms. The subjects of this study were 179 male offenders assigned to 5 groups on the variable of diagnosed psychopathology. These subjects were all expected to show perceptual defects in taking the role of a "well-adjusted" person, and to show motivational defects in assigning their own perceptions of adjustment to self. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) was used to measure role taking abilities. The results indicated the following: Offender

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groups classified according to degree of psychopathology show both perceptual and motivational defects in role taking at a highly significant level. With respect to motivational defects in role taking, subjects with the most serious degree of diagnosed psychopathology describe themselves as least deviant. Differences among offender groups on perceptual tasks of role taking are more clearly related to place of institutionalization, to present life stress, and to diagnostic category. Differences among offender groups on both perceptual and motivational role taking tasks are more clearly related to variables measuring obvious rather than subtle aspects of social adjustment. When compared with previous studies with non-deviant subjects, the offender groups of this study show a difference in patterns of role taking. (journal abstract modified)

86159
 AUTHORS: Balastik, Drahosir.
 ADDRESS: Psychologicka vychovna klinika, Brno
 TITLE: /Some characteristics of the intelligence levels in juvenile delinquents.
 TITLE: Nektere zvlastnosti intelektov urovne u mladistvych provinilcu.
 SOURCE: Psychologia a Patopsychologia Dietata (Bratislava).
 SOURCEID: 5(1):21-50, 1970.

The relative frequency of mentally deficient delinquents varies from 2% to 96%. Experiments were conducted to determine: (1) the average intelligence level of delinquents under predetermined conditions; (2) factors which explain its possible decrease, and (3) factors responsible for the above mentioned discrepancy between different investigations. A random sample of 258 mainly chronic delinquents were tested by J. C. Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices. The following was concluded: (1) the average intellectual performance of the group of delinquents ranged from an IQ of 89 to an IQ of 94 with a 99% probability. (2) The intellectual performance of the whole undifferentiated sample of offenders was lower than the achievement of normal subjects. This was probably due to the dominance of younger subjects in the sample who have not completed their education and professional training and are generally less intelligent; this is not only within the delinquent but also the nondelinquent population. Intellectual insufficiency in etiology and development of offensive behavior seems to be an increasingly important and relevant factor only in the group of younger delinquents, whereas in the older subjects, the relevance appears to be considerably lower and transposed to other non-intellectual factors. The data suggest that the tendency of committing various offenses as well as the tendency of recidivating or not recidivating is not conditioned by the intelligence level in juvenile delinquents. (3) Discrepancies found in all research findings with regard to the intelligence level are due to 3 reasons: differences in the level of observation used in research, in the validity of the diagnostic methods applied and finally in the extent of representation of the variables in the samples. The data suggest that age, nationality, educational level and professional training are the main factors which significantly influence intellectual performance in groups of delinquents. 44 references. (author abstract modified)

86222
 AUTHORS: California Department of Corrections, Research Division; Robison, James O.; Robison, Margo W.; Kingsnorth, Rodney; Inman, Nelson G.
 ADDRESS: Sacramento, California
 TITLE: By the standard of his rehabilitation: information, decision, and outcome in terminations from parole - the implementation of Penal Code Section 2943.
 SOURCEID: Sacramento, Department of Corrections, 1971. 129 p.

Results are presented of a research study to evaluate the implementation of California's Penal Code Section 2943, which provides for a review of all adult felons who have spent 2 years on

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parole without major incident involvement and for whom a decision is then made as to a final disposition of discharge or continuation of parole. The study concentrated on the information about parolee characteristics necessary for decision making by reviewing board, the process of decision making in such cases, and an examination of outcome from paroled cases based on a performance followup. A number of recommendations are then presented for consideration. 51 references.

86223

AUTHORS: Wileman, Fred A.
ADDRESS: Institute of Governmental Affairs, University Extension,
The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
TITLE: Guidelines for discretion: five models for local law
enforcement agencies.
SOURCEID: Madison, Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin, 1970. 63 p.

Five policy guidelines are presented as models for law enforcement agencies. They are the work of 7 law enforcement officers who were part of a seminar which met in 1969 to discuss the problems of discretionary law enforcement. Instructors for the seminar were drawn from among the leading national authorities in criminal justice administration. Papers on specific discretionary problems were presented, discussed and evaluated, and became the basis for the guidelines. The seminar advocated establishing guidelines so the officer will not have to balance all factors in the discretionary situation by himself. Guidelines are provided for 1) shoplifting, 2) confinement, 3) life saving devices, 4) use of force, and 5) crowds and demonstrations. Each guideline is presented in outline form in some detail. Each guideline has specific areas of concern. Training policy and legal considerations are discussed under most of them. Comparisons are made for some guidelines of federal, state, and local legislation. Situations involving juveniles and adults are differentiated. It is believed that a set of guidelines should attempt to establish a rationale for police action, and that this philosophy, coupled with extensive preservice training, a good general education, and continued inservice training, should give the law enforcement officer a solid foundation upon which to base his decisions.

86240

AUTHORS: Baumann, Erwin.
ADDRESS: Wiesbaden, Germany
TITLE: /Psychological and sociological aspects of correctional
assistance./
TITLE: Psychologische und soziologische Aspekte der
Bevahrungshilfe.
SOURCE: Bevahrungshilfe (Godesberg).
SOURCEID: 17(1):24-32, 1970.

A morally and philosophically oriented discussion of the psychological and sociological aspects of correctional assistance is presented. The role of the probation officer is to act as an intermediary between the offender and his society until the offender is able to establish direct and useful interaction with his society. German idealistic and humanistic tradition is cited to prove the points.

86241

AUTHORS: Hellmer, Joachim.
ADDRESS: Universitat, Kiel, Germany
TITLE: /The probation assistant in the societal span of his
functions./
TITLE: Der Bevahrungshelfer im gesellschaftlichen Spannungsfeld
seiner Funktionen.
SOURCE: Bevahrungshilfe (Godesberg).
SOURCEID: 17(1):3-17, 1970.

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Several critical aspects of probation assistance as they are viewed in West Germany society are presented. Some of the topics discussed are: the extent of probation services, the proper location of the services in the West Germany bureaucracy, the need to free its functions from too much bureaucratic constraint, whether the emphasis should be placed on probationary custody or true probation help, the need for mutual trust with offenders and with concerned authorities, the need for professional psychiatric services to supplement probation help and the environment where the best probation assistance can be provided -- secular or pedagogic. 22 references.

86250

AUTHORS: Abramson, Marc P.
ADDRESS: County Government Center, Redwood City, Calif. 94063
TITLE: Participant observation and attempted mental health consultation in a public defender agency.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 127(7):964-969, 1971.

Some problems of the psychiatrist working in a public defender agency are described. Plea bargaining; differences between therapeutic and legal approaches to offenders; the various models of criminal justice; and the public defender's comfort in his role particularly are cited. It is concluded that the mental health consultant may be more effective working with police, judges, or probation officers than with lawyers. 7 references. (Author abstract modified)

86360

AUTHORS: Pasevark, Richard A.; Fitzgerald, Bernard J.; Watson, Riley L.
ADDRESS: Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82070
TITLE: Associated personality differences in delinquents and non-delinquents.
SOURCE: Journal of Personality Assessment.
SOURCEID: 35(2):159-161, 1971.

Sex associated personality differences were examined in delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents using the Edwards Personality Preference Schedule (EPPS). Greater similarity was found between EPPS needs of male and female delinquents than between male and female non-delinquents. In particular, delinquent males do not show the normal sex differences of males having greater need for achievement, autonomy, and heterosexuality and females having greater intrceptive, abasement, and endurance needs. 8 references. (Journal abstract modified)

86387

AUTHORS: Jorgensen, James D.
ADDRESS: University of Denver, Denver, Colorado
TITLE: John Augustus revisited: the volunteer probation counselor in a misdemeanor court.
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 16:63-68, 1970.

A program is reviewed which comprises a diagnostic clinic providing rapid presentence reports on defendants, and volunteers to supervise probation services for selected probationers. Ways are cited in which the volunteer probation counselor has an advantage over the professional probation officer. It is concluded that volunteers can manage misdemeanor offenders in some cases as well as or better than professional probation officers. 5 references.

86459

AUTHORS: Feagin, Joe R.
ADDRESS: University of California, Riverside, California
TITLE: Home-defense and the police: black and white perspectives.

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SOURCE: American Behavioral Scientist.
SOURCEID: 13(566):797-814, 1970.

The substantial support by both blacks and whites for self-home defense over reliance on police defense, as revealed in a 1968 Opinion Research Corporation survey, is analyzed and discussed. Although some argue that citizen dependence on the police, not on self-help, is critical to the maintenance of order and legality in a society, a majority of black and white Americans feel that people like themselves must be prepared to defend their homes against crime and violence. The survey reveals that among those most likely to be home defense oriented are: blacks living in the north and northeast; whites in the north central region; young blacks; those with a high school education or less; and unskilled, semiskilled, or skilled blue collar workers. The individual least likely to be home defense oriented would be over 50, the resident of a large western city, and a college graduate in a managerial or professional position. Implications of the survey results are discussed in light of the serious threat they pose to social stability and legality. 9 references.

86556

AUTHORS: Wille, Warren S.
ADDRESS: Jackson, Michigan
TITLE: Citizens who commit homicides.
SOURCE: Revista Interamericana de Psicologia (Buenos Aires).
SOURCEID: 4(2):131-144, 1970.

A psychiatric study of 100 persons who have committed the crime of homicide and who were examined during the time they were serving sentences in the prison system of the State of Michigan is presented. The cases described represent the first report on a series of approximately 2000 persons who have committed murder. Every offender was evaluated for 18 different factors with an effort being made to examine particularly the state of mind of the offender at the time of the act; what immediate determinants contributed to the act; an evaluation of the superego of the assailant; what relationship existed with the victim; a determination of whether alcohol contributed to the act, and whether violent child rearing was a factor in the early life environment of the eventual offender. The usual demographic data were included as to the subject's age, educational background, and occupational background. The data indicate that over 50% of homicides are committed by persons without any previous police or penal record, often on relatives and friends, and most often in the home. 10 references. (journal abstract modified)

86574

AUTHORS: Sylvester, John D.
ADDRESS: Inner London Education Authority
TITLE: /Some notes on the causes of maladjustment and delinquency./
TITLE: Niekol'ko poznatok k pricinam maladjustacie a delikvencie.
SOURCE: Psychologia a Patopsychologia Dietata (Bratislava).
SOURCEID: 5(4):341-354, 1970.

A child's personality and mental health are functions of the interactions between him and his environment as he develops, particularly in his first five years. A hostile or rejecting attitude on the part of one or both parents has adverse effects which become obvious before school age. The capacity of children to withstand physical deprivations far exceeds their capacity to withstand emotional ones. Poverty, bad housing, overcrowding and so on can make only indirect contributions to maladjustment, by increasing already existing family stresses or by causing family breakups. Physical illness in a child can also contribute indirectly to a child's mental ill health by depriving it of its mother, or the opportunity to mix and play with other children on equal terms. But emotional tensions may produce many physical symptoms which are the

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result, not the cause, of maladjustment. Although the seeds of maladjustment are sown in very early years, the school years may build upon or alleviate stresses. Both the teachers' behavior and the social climate of the school are crucial, as is the parents' attitude to the child's school performance. Delinquency is not necessarily the product of poverty and bad housing, nor of any single factor. Potential delinquents can be detected, diagnosed and treated in the schools. But it is often the parents who are in need of guidance and therapy and both a school psychological service and a child guidance service are essential for the prevention and treatment of maladjustment in general and delinquency in particular. 7 references. (author abstract modified)

86610

AUTHORS: Baldwin, Willie Kate.
ADDRESS: Glassboro State College, Glassboro, N. J. 08028
TITLE: "Juvenile delinquency".
SOURCE: Journal for Special Educators of the Mentally Retarded.
SOURCEID: 6(2):122-123, 1970.

According to recent research, some cultures, households, and child rearing practices produce more delinquent behavior than others. Both normal and retarded children are susceptible to delinquent behavior, but a good father image can be a helpful deterrent. According to some psychologists, if boys don't have a father to imitate or emulate, they sometimes get in trouble with the law so they can become dependent. In other cases, boys who have no one at home to provide a father image seek it in street corner leaders. Fathers can help daughters pass through normal stages of emotional growth by giving them constant examples of a man who would make a good lifelong partner.

86661

AUTHORS: Keefe, Thomas W.; Smith, Thomas H.
ADDRESS: 3320th Retraining Group, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado
TITLE: A group counseling and group counselor training program in an Air Force corrections setting.
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 16:97-102, 1970.

A group counseling program and a group counselor training program, as they are applied in a United States Air Force corrections setting are discussed with intent of providing: an overview of the rehabilitation program of the 3320th Retraining Group -- the context in which the counseling program operates; a brief but detailed description of the group counseling program as it is now conducted; and an outline of the continuing group counselor training program operating in conjunction with the group counseling program. It is believed that the efforts of the group counseling program encompass some unique features, and that the counselor training program provides opportunity and motivation for the corrections specialists and other nonprofessional persons to gain access to usable techniques of treatment and provides them with the tools necessary to broaden and deepen their counseling ability. With such treatment tools provided there is less need for punitive methods and, therefore, a greater opportunity for restoring to useful and socially functioning lives those who have broken society's rules. Finally, as new knowledge and techniques are disseminated and the opportunity for their use is provided to those who work daily with inmates of our corrections institutions, the attitude of retribution becomes decreasingly functional and custodial approaches become decreasingly necessary. A change at the grass roots or nonprofessional personnel level in both attitude and technique may be useful to further the shift in society's attitudes from a punishment to a treatment approach toward our legal offenders. 3 references. (author abstract modified)

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86665

AUTHORS: Rotenberg, L. A.; Sadoff, R. L.
 ADDRESS: Temple University Unit in Law and Psychiatry,
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 TITLE: On guns: history, dynamics and control.
 SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry.
 SOURCEID: 16:82-87, 1970.

To evaluate more fully the psychodynamics of individuals using guns in criminal activities, a group of inmates was studied at a maximum security correctional institution. A summary of the background data on the inmates studied indicates the following: they were convicted of numerous and variable crimes with guns, ranging from armed robbery to involuntary manslaughter, to first and second degree murder. Educational achievement ranged between grade 3 and college level, with the greatest number having a tenth to eleventh grade education. Seventeen of the men came from broken homes in which 1 of the parents had left prior to the individual reaching maturity. The study reveals a distinction between 2 groups of people using firearms in criminal activities. Members of the antisocial group have no specific need to use the gun unless their crimes are challenged. It would seem most difficult to attempt to control gun possession in this group since access is mostly underground and the guns are not licensed in the first place. However, the second group, representing fairly unstable, emotionally disturbed, paranoid individuals, has such better chance of control on psychiatric grounds. 3 references.

86680

AUTHORS: Halstead, Lester M.
 ADDRESS: Juvenile Court Service Center, County of Clark, Las Vegas,
 Nevada
 TITLE: A new approach to teaching retarded children to read.
 SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry.
 SOURCEID: 16:59-62, 1970.

A new approach to teaching retarded children to read is described. The new technique has proved to be useful as a part of the total treatment and rehabilitation program being developed at a juvenile probation center. An earlier analysis showed approximately 54% of juvenile offenders to be retarded in their reading by 2 or more grades. A pilot study demonstrating the advantages of a special program dealing with reading retardation has been conducted and is reported. The Ss were 12 children who were severely retarded in reading ability, failing in school, and who had perceptual disturbances. The effects of operant conditioning, pattern exercises, token reward and multiple sensory stimulation were investigated. It was found that the experimental group showed a significant improvement in reading (t 7.50; P less than .01 level). The mean increase in reading ability of the experimental group was 1.8 years, that of the control group was .24 years. The relative mean I.Q.s were 84.9 and 89.4. The results suggest that the methods and procedures applied had some influence on improving reading skills. Suggestions for future research are made. 24 references.

86685

AUTHORS: Stevens, James W.
 ADDRESS: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Texas,
 Arlington, Texas
 TITLE: State and regional information systems: the criminal
 justice component.
 SOURCEID: Arlington, University of Texas, 1970. 87 p.

A report is presented on criminal justice information systems in Texas. Such systems are designed to improve decision making, planning, and management by regional and urban governments in the area of crime and delinquency. In addition to a description of the physical configuration and utilization of the Texas Crime Information System, the National Crime Information System, interstate criminal justice systems, and regional criminal information systems are also

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treated. Finally, organizational roles and relationships between the components of Texas system are discussed along with state and regional roles in the further development of such cooperative services. 57 references.

86687

AUTHORS: North Carolina Department of Correction.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: State correction statistical abstract; for January through March, 1970.
SOURCEID: North Carolina Department of Correction, 1970. 64 p.

The statistical report of the North Carolina Department of Correction for the period January through March, 1970 is presented. A correctional institution population analysis is included, along with data on separations, stock population, and a selected inmate activity analysis. The latter analysis covers the conditional release program, rule violations, work release, parole population characteristics, and temporary leave grants.

86688

AUTHORS: Brittain, Robert P.
ADDRESS: Douglas Inch Clinic for Forensic Psychiatry, 8 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow C.3, Scotland
TITLE: The sadistic murderer.
SOURCE: Medicine Science and the Law.
SOURCEID: 10(4):198-207, 1970.

An attempt is made to describe the sadistic murderer. The description rests on the examination of many men of this kind near the time of the crime and on continuing observation of them over periods of years. It rests also on examination of victims and of scenes of such crimes. In addition, account has been taken of others who show the features of the syndrome and who fantasy committing similar murders although they have not done so. 1 reference. (Author abstract)

86714

AUTHORS: Carroll, James L.
ADDRESS: Canadian Penitentiary Service, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
TITLE: Status within prison: toward an operational definition.
SOURCE: Correctional Psychologist.
SOURCEID: 4(2):49-56, 1970.

An attempt is made to study social stratification, in terms of the Weberian concepts and interaction, within the prison community, and to show that the interaction concept is a more acceptable analytic model for further research. There has been a tendency on the part of many social scientists to use interchangeably the concepts of status position and status sources. This has led to the confusion of these 2 independent concepts and an inability to formulate a good analytical model for examining the status hierarchy within social units such as prisons. By thinking of status position in terms of interactional variables and by discarding the Weberian concept a more accurate and valid examination of the entire concept of status should be possible. 7 references.

86794

AUTHORS: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Empey, LaMar T.; Lubeck, Steven G.
ADDRESS: Washington, D.C. 20402
TITLE: Delinquency prevention strategies.
SOURCEID: Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 20 p. 20 cents.

The theory that delinquency is primarily a lower class phenomenon, that these children do not have access to the requisite

cognitive and social skills defined by the American society, that the failure in achievement produces strain leading to identification with deviant peer groups and that this is conducive to delinquency, was tested on 482 delinquents and 185 nondelinquents. The results failed to uphold the major concepts of the theory; they suggested that middle as well as lower class adolescents were involved in a large amount of illegal behavior, and that delinquency was more closely related to poor adjustment in school. Although decreased achievement was associated with increased strain, the measures of achievement were predictive only in terms of school grades. Family separation and relationship with parents were highly predictive of delinquency, whereas peer identification as an intermediate step to delinquency was not confirmed. It is suggested that peer identification with delinquents may also result from the label of "delinquent", driving the youth to associate with his peers. Prevention of delinquency will depend on the age of child for whom the planning is designed; thus, in the preadolescent, the priorities would be concerned with improving institutional ties and reducing strain; in convicted offenders it would be necessary to add provision for moral support. 38 references.

86851

AUTHORS: Bleichmar, Norberto M.
 ADDRESS: Author address not given
 TRITITLE: /Genetic condition XYY, mental disorders and delinquency./
 TITLE: Condicion genetica XYY, trastornos mentales y delincuencia.
 SOURCE: Acta Psiquiatrica y Psicologica de Latina America (Buenos Aires).
 SOURCEID: 10(1):81-82, 1970.

A short review of the literature discloses that a relationship exists between the presence of the XYY chromosome and antisocial behavior, low intelligence quotient and personality disorders such as instability, irresponsibility and criminal behavior. Furthermore, according to some authors, it seems that the relationship between XYY chromosomes and antisocial behavior is valid even in the absence of mental disorders. The psychiatric significance of this genetic abnormality is underlined. 11 references.

86990

AUTHORS: Grossman, H. P.
 ADDRESS: Gottlob-Spiess-Strasse 16, 7123 Grossachsenheim, Germany
 TRITITLE: /Psychological and hygienic effects of social readaptation measures in imprisoned juvenile delinquents./
 TITLE: Psychohygienische Auswirkungen von Resozialisierungsmaßnahmen im Jugendstrafvollzug.
 SOURCE: Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und medizinische Psychologie (Stuttgart).
 SOURCEID: 21(3):108-114, 1971.

There is a great shortage of objective studies which describe the nature of resocialization measures in the penal system and scientifically support the reform of the penal system. Our study goal was to determine the psycho-hygienic effects of one given resocialization measure (work outside the prison in industry under lightened supervision). Fifty six young delinquents, inmates of the Pforzheim Penal Institution, were given the MMQ personality test by Eysenck. Twenty six were placed in positions outside, the other 30, inside the institution. The resultsshowed a significant difference between the groups with respect to average neurotic tendencies but not with the tendency to lie; this difference was significantly in favor of the outside workers. Furthermore, there was a significant interdependence between the neurotic test score and the sentence time left to serve; the neurotic tendencies of the outside workers plainly diminished with the approach of the release date. These study results confirm the supposition that outside work is an appropriate measure for improving the emotional adaptation of prisoners and supporting their self-respect. This positive effect should be taken into consideration and psychotherapeutically used in the planning and

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installation of new prisons and social-therapeutic institutions. 5 references. (author abstract)

87054

AUTHORS: Phillips, Elery L.; Phillips, Elaine A.; Fixsen, Dean L.; Wolf, Montrose M.
ADDRESS: Bureau of Child Research, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044
TITLE: Achievement place: modification of the behaviors of pre-delinquent boys within a token economy.
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis.
SOURCEID: 4(1):45-59, 1971.

The "pre-delinquent" behaviors of 6 boys at Achievement Place, a community based family style behavior modification center for delinquents, were modified using token (points) reinforcement procedures. In Experiment I, point losses contingent on each minute late were effective in producing promptness at the evening meal. During the reversal phase, threats (which were not backed up with point losses) to reinstate the point consequences initially improved promptness but the last 2 of 5 threats were ineffective. In Experiment II, point consequences effectively maintained the boys' room cleaning behavior and, during a fading condition where the percentage of days when the contingency occurred was decreased, the point consequences remained effective for over 6 months, even when they were delivered on only 8% of the days. Experiment III showed that the boys saved considerable amounts of money when point consequences were available for deposits but saved little money when no points were available. Also, when points were given only for deposits that occurred on specific days the boys deposited their money almost exclusively on those days. In Experiment IV, point consequences contingent on the number of correct answers on a news quiz produced the greatest increase in the percentage of boys who watched the news and, to a lesser extent, increased the percentage of correct answers for the boys who watched the news. The results indicate that "pre-delinquent" behaviors are amenable to modification procedures and that a token reinforcement system provides a practical means of modifying these behaviors. 8 references. (author abstract)

87065

AUTHORS: Becker, Walter.
ADDRESS: 49 Dannenkoppel, 2 Hamburg 64, Germany
TITLE: /Criminal violence and mass media./
TITLE: Gewaltkriminalität und Massensmedien.
SOURCE: Therapie der Gegenwart (Berlin).
SOURCEID: 109(6):801-812, 1970.

A survey of crimes committed by minors in various areas of Germany reports that these offenses are on the increase in the last few years. Most of the acts of violence committed appear to be perpetrated by immature and spontaneous acts which do not require any careful planning. However, this situation is not specific to Germany. A report from the USA states that the percentage of crimes in this country is higher than anywhere else in the world. This is a disturbing thought since most of the crime waves appear to flow from the USA through Great Britain into the European countries. In his book "The Effects of Mass Communication", Joseph T. Klapper lists a number of these effects on children: crime and violence do not belong in a visual educational program for children; such examples may lead to imitation by children; these representations can become a school for asocial and criminal behavior; they can have a releasing effect upon labile personalities; and they can lead to antagonistic and confused social and ethical standards. According to the theory of aggression which is the expression of an innate drive, it follows that this drive, in the young, must be diverted to less dangerous channels. Various opinions have been expressed as to the effect of violence in television programs on the increase in delinquency. Other deleterious effects are attributed to some of the toys for sale

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to children. In any case, it is considered that mass media must leave some impression on children. In any case, it is considered that mass media must leave some impression on children, even if it is only one factor in promoting delinquency.

87112

AUTHORS: Grcar, Maria; Jaskiewicz, Teresa.
 ADDRESS: Institute Ekspertyz Sadowych, Krakow, Poland
 TRITITLE: /Psychological experts in juvenile courts./
 TITLE: Ekspertyza psychologiczna dla potrzeb sadow dla nieletnich.
 SOURCE: Archiwum Medycyny Sadowej i Kryminologii (Warszawa).
 SOURCEID: 20(1):83-87, 1970.

Criminal psychology deals with the personality of criminals, prison psychology with the psychology of confinement, legal psychology with the credibility of witnesses; court psychology has a wider scope and encompasses preventive measures. In court psychology experts are called on to answer general questions having to do with overall personality evaluations, and specific questions pertaining to the effect of an isolated trait or constellation of traits of either plaintiff, defendant, or witnesses. Psychologists are most frequently called in for juvenile cases where determination of maturity of the defendant is important. The psychological procedure includes establishing familiarity with the facts of the case, studying the environment of the minor, school records, and the results of physical examinations. Psychological evaluation includes several methods, such as clinical procedures, psychometric tests, projection techniques, and clinical experiments. Results are interpreted and the psychologist submits a report on the methods used, observations made, and conclusions reached. The conclusions should include an evaluation of environment, psychiatric and psychological diagnoses, prognosis, and recommendations for rehabilitation. 8 references.

87180

AUTHORS: Raboch, J.; Nedoma, K.
 ADDRESS: Karlova nas. 32, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia
 TRITITLE: /Indications of testicular pulpectomy in sexual delinquents./
 TITLE: Indikace testikulární pulpektomie u sexuálních delinkventů.
 SOURCE: Československá Psychiatrie (Praha).
 SOURCEID: 66(3):152-156, 1970.

The authors analyse sexual activity, recidivity and social dangerousness of different groups of sex delinquents and try to state indications for surgical therapy eliminating sex glands. They consider castration to be doubtlessly indicated in the groups of sex aggressors, namely sadists. In homo and heterosexual pedophiles and homosexual delinquents against adolescents, an attempt to correct sexual behavior by the adaptation therapy should be undertaken (estrogens or antiandrogens with concomitant psychotherapy). Only recidive delinquency should make surgical castration a method of choice in these groups. Surgical therapy should not be undertaken in cases of exhibitionism, incest or heterosexual activity against adolescent girls. Before surgery it is most important to reach the diagnostic conclusion that atypical sexual behavior was actually due to sexual deviation. 8 references. (author abstract)

87295

AUTHORS: Gutekunst, Włodzisław.
 ADDRESS: Author address not given
 TRITITLE: /A new factor in alcohol induced delinquency./
 TITLE: Nowy czynnik walki z wpływem alkoholizmu na przestępczość.
 SOURCE: Problemy alkoholizmu (Warsaw).
 SOURCEID: 18(4):1-3, 1970.

The penal code of 1969 includes 2 groups of precepts: precepts which the court is obliged to consider and precepts which the court

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may apply if in its consideration such application is warranted. The obligatory precepts include articles which define the responsibilities of persons acting while in a state of intoxication, both as private persons and as persons in positions of public trust, and the responsibility of persons who allow or encourage performance of actions contrary to public welfare by intoxicated persons. The second group of precepts includes provisions for protective custody, conditional suspension of sentence, conditional reduction of sentence, and ruling on commitment of defendant to an institution for treatment of alcoholism. These precepts allow the court to enjoin the defendant from the use of alcohol and from certain undesirable associations. The new code permits greater flexibility to the courts in dealing with alcohol induced delinquency in that the court at its discretion may increase or reduce punishment depending on circumstances of the individual case. The code encourages the participation of social welfare organizations, particularly SKP (State Anti-Alcohol Commission), in the legal process. The main purpose is the continuous involvement of these organizations from the pretrial period through the legal process and into rehabilitation. SKP is urged to form a body which would cooperate with the courts by preparing a analysis of cases in which alcohol abuse is a factor. This would include cases involving juveniles, minors, recidivists, and chronic alcoholics.

87372

AUTHORS: Luthé, H.
ADDRESS: Deutsche Bundesrepublik
TITLE: /About the experience structure of self-destructive endeavors of a group of young lawbreakers./
TITLE: Zur Erlebnisstruktur von Selbstvernichtungsbestrebungen bei einer Gruppe junger Rechtsbrecher.
SOURCE: In: Summaries Vol. 1: 3rd. international congress of social psychiatry.
SOURCEID: Zagreb, September 21-27, 1970. 247 p. (p. 78).

A typological investigation of lawbreakers is described in which the findings are that it is possible to delimit a group of young perpetrators psychologically and psychopathologically, and that certain suicidal tendencies are manifest in them in as well as out of prison. The personality type of such criminals is classified as infantile egocentric (egocentric according to Piaget's definition). The type is of special interest in criminology because they are especially dangerous in certain circumstances. From a psychopathological viewpoint the type is of special interest also because they do not follow known psychopathological patterns nor can they be clearly classified neuropsychologically. Hypotheses and speculations are advanced based upon the findings of the study. (author abstract modified)

87388

AUTHORS: Rosenthal, Michael P.
ADDRESS: University of Texas, Austin, Texas
TITLE: Two problems and a lesson for the draftsman of drug crimes legislation.
SOURCE: Southwestern Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 24(3):407-417, 1970.

Two of the many problems growing out of efforts to prohibit the nonmedical and nonscientifically oriented use and distribution of narcotics and dangerous drugs are discussed. These problems have often presented serious questions of policy for resolution by those engaged in revising or writing criminal narcotic and dangerous drug legislation. The first problem, the value and place of deterrence, means the inhibiting effect of the fear of detection, apprehension, or punishment on the general population. The second problem is the distinction between distribution and use. Criminalization of narcotic and dangerous drug transactions is ultimately aimed at discouraging use. American statutes have been predominately directed at distribution, in the sense that they usually treat distribution as

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a more serious crime than use or simple possession. There are arguments both for and against treating the distributor and the user in the same way. The importance of the costs of laws in the course of penal code revision work is discussed. 39 references.

87392

AUTHORS: Felsenburg, Rosa.
ADDRESS: 4021 W. Adams Street, Apt. 261, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
TITLE: "Unfeminine" delinquent girls.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy (London).
SOURCEID: 15(1):21-23, 1971.

While many girls' delinquency are in the area of sexual acting out usually of a heterosexual nature, many are charged with violence and assault, with shoplifting and petty thieving. When one gets to known unfeminine female offenders in the course of treatment, one realizes that they are, in fact, not quite sure that they are young women -- or who they are, or what they are like. These girls differ from others in that they don't want to assume the role of women -- or even that travesty of the woman's role which the sexual offender represents. They frequently have a history of homosexual activity, of excessive preoccupation, or of ambivalence concerning it. Homosexual panic frequently leads to girls assaulting girls. They may use daydreaming about unobtainable men such as movie idols to avoid more realistic heterosexual contacts. Even when they date, their activity lacks a courtship or precourtship quality. Instead of enjoying sex play or necking, they are busy planning strategy. The treatment of female offenders involves full exploration of the present and the past, abreaction, support, insight -- all judiciously used and properly timed. To this whole armamentarium of treatment should be added a good dose of concern, sound practical judgment and a little intuition.

87393

AUTHORS: Chwast, Jacob.
ADDRESS: 30 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York
TITLE: Socio-psychological aspects.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy (London).
SOURCEID: 15(1):24-27, 1971.

Some observations are made on the female offenders. Although female crime is subordinated to male crime, its extent is noted. Statistical data are cited regarding the number of female arrests as compared to male arrests. A positive correlation between the severity of crime and personal pathology assumes female offenders experience relatively more tension and conflict than males and it would appear that once they begin to offend, they go off with a bang. For a woman in our society to commit a crime, the pressures towards deviance must be great indeed, because the generally accepted role for her is one of conformity and submissiveness -- until recently. This clash between society's concept of the female role and the woman's self-image can have calamitous consequences. Much of the acting out seen in crime and otherwise is an attempt to relieve unbearable tensions. Women, like their male counterparts have either acquired beatnik postures or taken to delinquent pathways. If they are middle class, they favor the former, with varying degree of promiscuity and abortion; if lower class, delinquency with prostitution are likely solutions.

87396

AUTHORS: Norman, Frank.
ADDRESS: Hampstead, England
TITLE: Lock'em up and count'em: reform of the penal system.
SOURCEID: London, Charles Knight, 1970. 96 p. \$6.25.

A personal analysis of the British penal system and its major shortcomings are presented. A recount is given of conversations with

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a number of people intimately concerned with these problems -- ex-prisoners, voluntary and professional social workers, and members of the establishment about their attitudes to the basic requirements of penal reform. Overcrowding in gaols, boredom, officer inmate relations, the effects of the Mountbatten report, the activities of prison visitors and aftercare workers; all these topics are discussed. The result is a stimulating appraisal of the current state of the penal system, and a vigorous appeal for it to be reformed so that prisons will become places of education rather than retribution.

87397

AUTHORS: Albini, Joseph L.
ADDRESS: Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
TITLE: The American mafia: genesis of a legend.
SOURCEID: New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971. 354 p.

An analysis and description of syndicated crime in the United States is presented. The functional aspects of criminal syndicates are described in American society. Information was obtained from police and from informants in the underworld, and both these points of view bring into focus that individual without whom syndicated crime would not exist -- the American who consumes illicit goods. How syndicates have developed and continue to exist in order to meet this customer's needs is explained. It is suggested that syndicates, in order to be completely understood, must be viewed as systems whose structure is not set by a given format, but rather varies according to the nature of the enterprise, the number and types of participants involved, the spatial or regional distribution of patron - client and patron - patron contacts, and the number of types of relationships employed to secure the necessary legal protection. The research for this work has taken a period of 4 years. It is hoped that this research will stimulate a reconsideration of many of the unfounded assumptions concerning the origin and nature of syndicated crime in the United States. 6 references.

87398

AUTHORS: Albini, Joseph L.
ADDRESS: Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan
TITLE: The life of the syndicate criminal: some social and psychological aspects.
SOURCE: In: Albini, J., The American Mafia: Genesis of a Legend.
SOURCEID: New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971. 354 p. (p. 305-318).

The variations in personal and social characteristics among syndicate criminals are basically those created by social class, ethnic, and other socialization backgrounds. The impression that the syndicate criminal is a mentally deranged, sinister, gruesome character who goes up and down the street looking for someone to beat up or kill helps people to quickly compartmentalize the syndicate criminal as the evil doer and the remainder of society as the victims. An attempt is made to dispel this conception and to show that syndicate crime transcends all segments of society. It is concluded that in describing and attempting to understand syndicate criminals, then, one should look not for a type but rather for differences stemming from variations in psychological and social background. 23 references.

87519

AUTHORS: Kundu, Chuni Lal.
ADDRESS: Department of Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India
TITLE: Comparison of intelligence test scores of Bhil and high caste Hindu delinquents and nondelinquents.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 81(2):265-266, 1970.

A study was conducted to obtain intelligence test scores of 100 delinquent and nondelinquent subjects to determine causative factors of delinquent behavior, if any. The subjects came from 2 different Indian groups in Udaipur; namely, high caste Hindu communities and Bhil people of hills and forests in the Aravali areas. The boys drawn for this study were 25 Bhil and 25 high caste Hindu delinquents from the Udaipur and Tonk jails convicted for theft, murder, rape, robbery, dacoity, extortion, and possession of stolen property; and 25 Bhil and 25 high caste Hindu nondelinquents selected from Udaipur schools. Ages of all subjects ranged between 11 and 16 years. The study concluded that the Bhil delinquents differ significantly in intelligence scores on Bhatia's Test from Bhil nondelinquents. Similarly, high caste Hindu delinquents and nondelinquents differ significantly in the test scores. No determination was made about correlating IQ to deviant behavior. 7 references.

87589

AUTHORS: Cormier, B. M.; Boyer, R.; Morf, G.; Kennedy, M.; Boulanger, P.; Barriga, C.; Cvećic, J.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Behaviour and ageing: offenders aged 40 and over.
SOURCE: Laval Medical (Quebec).
SOURCEID: 42(1):15-21, 1971.

One hundred and twenty nine criminal offenders over the age of 40, both recidivists and first offenders, were studied to determine why this particular group has persisted in criminality beyond the age when the majority have usually abated. There is a much higher percentage of crime against persons among the over 40 criminals than among younger groups. The 2 outstanding types of crime against the person by men with a first criminal offense after age 40 are homicide committed in a specific relationship (such as marriage) and sexual offenses committed during libidinal crisis in middle age or later. There are differences between first offenders after age 40 and recidivists or multirecidivists of the same age, and this is shown particularly in the types of offenses and criminality and in social values and personalities. Although recidivists have a poorer prognosis, all offenders in the over 40 group have a generally favorable prognosis for rehabilitation. 1 reference.

87590

AUTHORS: Cormier, B. M.; Simons, S.; Barriga, C.; Mersereau, G.; Morf, G.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Psychiatric services in penal institutions. part II. a detailed survey of patients hospitalised on a given day.
SOURCE: Laval Medical (Quebec).
SOURCEID: 42(1):22-28, 1971.

A comparison was made between neurotic and schizophrenic patients in a psychiatric hospital which serves the federal penal institutions in the Quebec region. The emphasis was on diagnosis and symptomatology, and how an unfavorable background and the delinquent process leads to a disabling mental disorder. Of 50 patients, 26 were diagnosed as schizophrenic and the rest were diagnosed as neurotics. Schizophrenics and neurotics did not differ significantly in age distribution, family background, education, marital status, or criminological type and crime pattern. The background of both groups appears to have been unusually unfavorable and pathogenic. Their criminal patterns reveal that violent aggression often marks a point of transition between a delinquent process and a different pathological process, namely, mental illness. During incarceration, depressive and persecutory anxieties that produced violent aggression tend to give way to paranoid anxieties; while the mental illness is characterized by a depressive disorder, the aggression may be directed against the self. 1 reference.

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87613

AUTHORS: Dradic, T.
ADDRESS: University Department of Neurology and Psychiatry,
 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
TITLE: Juvenile delinquency in the Socialist Republic of Serbia
 from the aspect of social psychiatry.
SOURCE: In: Summaries Vol.1: 3rd. international congress of
 social psychiatry.
SOURCEID: Zagreb, September 21-27, 1970. 247 p. (p. 208-209).

Preventive measures are proposed as means to stem rising juvenile delinquency in Serbia. The steps are: (1) to maintain records of family life, following all steps of each child's upbringing, from birth onwards; (2) to increasingly emphasize the roles of primary and secondary schools in the prevention of delinquency; (3) to use the press and all other means of public information to combat delinquency; (4) to analyze all migrations as to their importance in subculture admixture; and (5) to employ psychiatrists and multidisciplinary teams to provide early detection and prevention of juvenile delinquency. (journal abstract modified)

87771

AUTHORS: Celmer, Zula.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TRITITLE: /Problems of resocialization of juvenile delinquents./
TITLE: Problemy resocjalizacji nieletnich przestepcow.
SOURCE: Zagadnienia Wychowawcze (Warszawa).
SOURCEID: 6(1):33-40, 1970.

Juvenile delinquency, its causes, rehabilitation methods, and problems involved in resocialization of young offenders, are evaluated. Teenagers with antisocial tendencies who have become social menaces through lack of adequate control and guidance are sometimes sent to Correction Institutes for rehabilitation. The two main causes of juvenile delinquency are broken homes and lack of communication between the child and the parents. Most of the Institutes offer professional counseling, strict daily routine, physical work and exercises, some entertainment, and a choice of trades to learn, in addition to regular schooling. Many teenagers find it difficult to submit to the strict rules and routine of the institutional life. The food and living conditions are good, but numerous protests occur in such forms as swallowing needles, eating a special weed which affects the nervous system, throwing powdered pencil lead in the eyes of others, and constant attempts to escape. The total number of rehabilitated teenagers who return as permanently useful members of society is comparatively small. More cooperation and understanding is needed from outside the Institutes in order to make their work more fruitful. There is still much social prejudice and caution which prevents free, unconditional assimilation of a previous juvenile delinquent into society.

87822

AUTHORS: Nagel, Stuart S.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The tipped scales of American justice.
SOURCE: In: Blumberg, A., The scales of justice.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Aldine Publishing, 1970. 188 p. (p. 31-49).

Disparities in justice were examined in a nationwide study of data taken at all stages of criminal procedure in grand larceny and felonious assault cases. The stages: preliminary hearing, bail, defense counsel, grand jury, delay, trial by jury, conviction and sentencing, are examined to show what safeguards at each level can mean to an accused. Further disparities are found because of economic class, sex, race, area of country, urban or rural, and federal or state courts. 1 reference.

87823

AUTHORS: Blumberg, Abraham S.

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ADDRESS: Division of Social Sciences, John Jay College, City University of New York, N. Y.
 TITLE: Lawyers with convictions.
 SOURCE: In: Blumberg, A., The scales of justice.
 SOURCEID: Chicago, Aldine Publishing, 1970. 188 p. (p. 51-67).

The strategies employed by defense or criminal lawyers to save time, maintain their prestige, and attain maximum output for the legal system by working out a plea of guilty, assuring a fee and shrouding these acts with legitimacy are discussed. Statistics gathered concerning who first suggested the plea of guilty, who had the most influence in the decision to plead guilty, and the stage at which the suggestion was first made are presented.

87824
 AUTHORS: Oaks, Dallin H.; Lehman, Warren.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Lawyers for the poor.
 SOURCE: In: Blumberg, A., The scales of justice.
 SOURCEID: Chicago, Aldine Publishing, 1970. 188 p. (p. 91-104).

Three groups of defense counsel were compared in a study of all felony cases in Cook County, Illinois in 1964. The groups were the public defender's office, members of the Chicago Bar Association's Defense of Prisoners Committee, and private attorneys. Differences in fees, style of operation, guilty plea and dismissal rates are discussed. It is concluded that it is advisable to maintain parallel systems simply to provide diversity in style of representation to provide the indigent a range of choice. While there is no question of either the integrity or ability of assistant public defenders, it may be that the quality of public defense is maintained by the opportunity of the accused to reject the defender and demand a private lawyer. The private appointed lawyer can set a very high standard of indigent defense, operating without the pressures of volume that continually impinge on the defender. And they can and do take causes, devoting amounts of time, energy, and money that could not be asked of a public servant. 3 references.

87826
 AUTHORS: Bazelon, David L.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Justice stumbles over science.
 SOURCE: In: Blumberg, A., The scales of justice.
 SOURCEID: Chicago, Aldine Publishing, 1970. 188 p. (p. 123-139).

The relationship between modern criminal law and the behavioral sciences is discussed. Two examples of the operation of the M'Naghten Rule are presented and opposition to the Durham rule is explained by the reluctance of both sides to adapt to new knowledge. It is contended personal responsibility is linked to understanding; and that as expectations are altered by growing knowledge, so a utilitarian morality will give way to a humane yet practical morality. A serious inquiry into the defendant's criminal responsibility can provide the catalyst for change. The courtroom can become one of the most incisive ways of explaining man and his failings to his fellow man. 5 references.

87827
 AUTHORS: Lemert, Edwin M.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Juvenile justice: quest and realities.
 SOURCE: In: Blumberg, A., The scales of justice.
 SOURCEID: Chicago, Aldine Publishing, 1970. 188 p. (p. 141-162).

The failures of the present juvenile court system and the Gault v. Arizona decision, which provided for some of the rights of criminal justice to be introduced into juvenile courts, are discussed. A philosophy for juvenile courts which is defensible is

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one of judicious nonintervention. It is properly an agency of last resort for children, holding to the analogy of appeal courts, where all other remedies must be exhausted before a case will be considered. This means that problems accepted for action by the juvenile court will be demonstrably serious by testable evidence ordinarily distinguished by a history of repeated failures at solutions by parents, relatives, schools, and community agencies. Organized nonintervention by the juvenile courts can become a definite protection for youth. Children need as such or more protection from the unanticipated consequences of organized movements, programs, and services in their behalf as they need from the formless evils which gave birth to the juvenile court. If the juvenile court is to become effective, its function must be reduced to enforcement of the "ethical minimum" of youth conduct necessary to maintain social life in a high energy, consuming, pluralistic society. 2 references.

87869

AUTHORS: Juvenile Court, Muskingum County, Ohio; Gary, Holland M.; Monaghan, Lois.
ADDRESS: Muskingum County, Ohio
TITLE: Annual report of Muskingum County Juvenile Court: 1970.
SOURCEID: Muskingum County, 1970. 15 p.

Issues emphasized at the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth are discussed and statistics on juvenile court cases in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1970 are presented in the annual report to the Muskingum County commissioners. Overriding concerns of the conference included: 1) comprehensive child development programs, 2) programs to eliminate racism, 3) establishing a guaranteed basic family income, and 4) improving the national child justice system. Specific recommendations voted for were: 1) reordering national priorities to provide opportunity for every child, 2) redesign of education, 3) establishment of citizen community action groups, and 4) reform of the justice system, emphasizing prevention and protection. Affidavits taken by the court were 1858 in 1970 compared to 1870 in 1969. There were no drug abuse complaints in 1970 compared to 10 in 1969. Juvenile delinquency increased by 7.9%, traffic complaints rose 2.5%, and cases of neglected and dependent children rose 30%. Statistics are given for reasons for referral of juvenile delinquency cases for boys and girls, for cases involving adults, and for disposition of all cases.

87989

AUTHORS: Indiana Department of Correction.
ADDRESS: Box 28, Pendleton, Indiana
TITLE: Indiana Reformatory Annual Report: July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970.
SOURCEID: Pendleton, Indiana, Department of Correction, 1970. 62 p.

During the past fiscal year the Indiana Reformatory emerged from a state of slow, hesitant groping for direction, to a more vital and dynamic entity. Great emphasis has been placed upon staff training and development. Concomitantly planning, organization, controls, and establishment of goals have been stressed. The end result is that the staff has been able to overcome some extremely adverse situations and debilitating conditions and develop among themselves a more professional perception of themselves in their roles as correctional employees. A synopsis of staff accomplishments during Fiscal Year 1969-1970 is submitted, followed by the reports of the individual departments.

87994

AUTHORS: California Department of the Youth Authority.
ADDRESS: Division of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, California
TITLE: Institutional experience summary: 1968 parole releases.
SOURCEID: California Department of the Youth Authority, 1971. 30 p.

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The purposes of this report are to present the data obtained from the institutional experience summary (IES) form during calendar year 1968 and to relate these data to 15 months parole exposure. Each institution is treated as an entity and very few comparisons between schools are made. The tables allow for this type of cross comparison; however, such comparisons should be done with caution as there are selection factors in assignment that are not readily apparent. The report is organized into 3 sections. Part 1 presents the percentage distribution for the IES data by institution. Part 2 presents the violation rates by institution. Part 3 presents observed and expected violation rates by living unit for each institution. The appendices contain a copy of the IES form and the vocational training and work experience data. (Author abstract)

88006

AUTHORS: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Board of Probation and Parole.
ADDRESS: Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
TITLE: A 5 year study of parolees declared delinquent from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1969 (a pertinent study prepared by the statistical unit) (Unpublished paper).
SOURCEID: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, 1970. 7 p.

Results are presented of a study of parolees declared delinquent for 1 of the following reasons: 1) absconding from parole supervision; 2) violation of the rules of parole; 3) committing new crimes on parole. The conclusions reached are: The 3 basic reasons for declaration of delinquency vary little throughout the years with absconding first, new convictions second, and violation of the rules last. About 1 out of 3 absconders disappeared during the first 3 months on parole and about 1 out of 2 disappeared during the first 6 months on parole. The lowest rate of violators for the first 6 months on parole appears for convicted violators at 29.1%. Parolees from the county prisons are more likely to violate during the first 3 months on parole than the parolees released from the state institutions. (Author Journal abstract modified)

88010

AUTHORS: Frey, Martin A.
ADDRESS: Faculty of Law, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas
TITLE: The evolution of juvenile court jurisdiction and procedure in Texas.
SOURCE: Texas Tech Law Review.
SOURCEID: 1(2):209-267, 1970.

An exploration is made of the evolution of juvenile court jurisdiction and procedure in Texas from 1836 to the present time. The 63 year history of the Texas juvenile court is one exhibiting constant flux. Jurisdictionally, the definition of the delinquent child has changed in both the acts that constitute delinquency and the age of the delinquent. The courts eligible for designation as juvenile courts and the method of selection have been altered. The current trend involves a shift from part time juvenile courts to full time domestic relations courts. Procedurally, despite the change from criminal to civil procedure, many of the basic safeguards have been retained -- right to counsel, right to jury trial, privilege against self incrimination, and right to notice of the charge. Some alterations have occurred in applying the safeguards. More care must be taken in observing the rights of the child. 210 references. (Author abstract modified)

88020

AUTHORS: Eidlin, Harold.
ADDRESS: Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 330 "C" Street S.W., Room 1427 South, Washington, D. C. 20201
TITLE: Delinquency prevention reporter.

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SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1970. 8 p.

Several articles are presented in a government publication on juvenile delinquency. Special emphasis is on 1) a federally supported program in Arizona which helps Indian youth faced with problems of delinquency, truancy, alcoholism, and suicide; and 2) the role of the juvenile specialist in community relations and crime prevention. Also noted are brief highlights of other federally supported programs around the nation; and a review of newly available publications on drugs, youth involvement, jailing of children, and the report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

88023

AUTHORS: John Howard Society.
ADDRESS: 417 London Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
TITLE: Draft report on prisons and prison programmes - chapter V
- camps - public relations and community resources - appendix.

SOURCEID: Saskatoon, Committee of the Saskatoon Council, 13 p.

As part of a larger study on Canadian prisons and prison programs, discussion is given to camps, public relations, and community resources. Camp programs or work projects within a correctional system are considered separately since they are believed to be pertinent to correctional development and since they present certain problems of their own. Further discussion deals with the significance of public relations in correctional treatment, including community agencies and citizen participation. An appendix provides a description of a community prison in the U.S.

88024

AUTHORS: John Howard Society.
ADDRESS: 417 London Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
TITLE: Draft report on prisons and prison programmes: chapter IV
- programs and personnel.

SOURCEID: Saskatoon, Committee of the Saskatoon Council, 28 p.

As part of a larger study on Canadian prisons and prison programming, various aspects of programs and personnel are discussed. Included are educational and vocational training, work programs; recreation programs, library services, and specialized services: religious, case work, group counseling, and clinical. It is emphasized that adequate rehabilitation can be achieved only by complete and constructive occupation of the inmate's time. By subjecting him to basic and meaningful relationships, the hope is that he will ultimately accept life in society and the great degree of self fulfillment it can bring. The suggestion is made that experimentation with group living is long overdue in Canada and may well have a decisive effect on the success of rehabilitation within the system.

88025

AUTHORS: John Howard Society.
ADDRESS: 417 London Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
TITLE: Draft report on prisons and prison programmes: chapter III
- the institution.

SOURCEID: Saskatoon, Committee of the Saskatoon Council, 8 p.

As part of a larger study of Canadian prisons and prison programs, the institution itself is discussed, and the difficulty is noted of initiating advanced rehabilitative programs in buildings which reflect a different age and different philosophy. Some decisive steps are advocated: 1) federal and provincial authorities must resolve the question of the shape the Canadian Correctional System is going to take. This definitely means a shift from the present jurisdictional set up, preferably in the direction of a

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

federal system; 2) there must be an exhaustive examination of available physical resources within the federal system and the provinces. If a comprehensive federal system of corrections were evolved it would undoubtedly be necessary to make ample use of existing physical plants, both federal and provincial; and 3) a long term plan for institutional construction should be produced and the necessary funds made available. The building program must necessarily reflect the diversity of approach inherent in a rational correctional system, both towards types of prisoners and individuals. There must, therefore, be more different types of institutions and more different types of facilities present within them. Extensive research should be carried out to ascertain desirable plans for buildings - the comparative study of the approaches of different foreign systems would be of significant value.

88026

AUTHORS: John Howard Society.
ADDRESS: 417 London Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
TITLE: Draft report on prisons and prison programmes: chapter II - custody.
SOURCEID: Saskatoon, Committee of the Saskatoon Council, 5 p.

As part of a larger report on prisons and prison programs, the problem of custody is discussed. It is recognized that custody may be a necessary framework for the treatment of some individuals, but it is a means to an end, that end being return of the offender to society as a reformed character. This means at the outset that only those who require institutional treatment should be there. It is essential that extra institutional services be strengthened to provide for the many offenders whose sojourn in prison is completely irrelevant to their basic needs. The initial premise is that the primary objective of any system should be rehabilitation. It is suggested that Canada's prison administrators realize the urgency of the need for a fundamentally different approach to the question of staff training. Educational levels and salary levels must be raised to provide personnel fit and able to undertake correctional work and to accept the basic goal of reform of the criminal. An extensive training system must be evolved related to the basic goals of rehabilitation. A more rational system of advancement within the correctional system should be evolved. Although the training system should be run by the correctional service, close liaison must be had with outside agencies and institutions such as educational authorities, universities, (particularly those with extension divisions), social service agencies and professional organizations.

88027

AUTHORS: John Howard Society.
ADDRESS: 417 London Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
TITLE: Draft report on prisons and prison programmes: chapter I - introduction, classification.
SOURCEID: Saskatoon, Committee of The Saskatoon Council, 9 p.

The report on prisons and prison programs is introduced, and it is noted that an enlightened correctional system presupposes 2 basic social needs: a) the protection of society, and b) the rehabilitation of the offender. In any plan for a rational and comprehensive institutional service, several objectives are vital: 1) it is essential for government to deal with the more elusive yet more basic problem of determining and dealing with the causes of delinquency; 2) further it must be recognized that a good number of those resident within prisons and jails are social rather than correctional problems; and 3) there is a very pressing need to extend extra institutional correctional services. A second section deals with the system of classification of a correctional population.

88032

\$03
AUTHORS: Department of Solicitor General; Braithwaite, John.
ADDRESS: Ottawa, Canada

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TITLE: The community and corrections.
SOURCEID: Hamilton, Canada, John Howard Society, 1970. 6 p.

A speech "The Community and Corrections" was delivered to the annual meeting of the John Howard Society of Hamilton, Canada February 23, 1970. A brief historical review of community involvement in corrections is made. There is at present, a concern for the reintegration of the offender into the community. A community service program to assist deserving exoffenders has begun and as a direct result, the National Parole Board has granted a record number of paroles. The federal government has increased financial aid to its own agencies and to volunteer groups like the John Howard Society. It is suggested that professionals and exoffenders work together to help in the rehabilitation of offenders.

88044
AUTHORS: Criminal Justice Commission.
ADDRESS: 900 Court Square Building, Baltimore, Maryland 21202
TITLE: Criminal Justice Commission forty-seventh annual report for the year of 1969 (including reports on the Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office --narcotics -- vandalism, and current crime problems).
SOURCEID: Baltimore, Criminal Justice Commission, 1970. 29 p.

The Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission presents its report for 1969. Its meetings with official bodies, membership in organizations, lectures, records, publicity, office and staff are listed. Recommendations made for the Survey Analysis of the Organization and Operations of the Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office are listed. Reports on narcotics and dangerous drugs; vandalism and other crimes are made. Policemen receiving awards for the Policeman of the Month Program are listed.

88046
AUTHORS: Juvenile Probation Department.
ADDRESS: Boulder County Hall of Justice, Boulder, Colorado 80302
TITLE: Boulder Juvenile Court volunteer orientation materials.
SOURCEID: Boulder, Colorado, Juvenile Probation Department, 1971. 43 p.

A manual of training and orientation materials for volunteers of the Boulder Juvenile Court, Colorado is presented. Rules of working in a court setting are set forth. The Juvenile Court and its programs are described and organizational flow charts are given. A directory of information and services for volunteers, a brief history of volunteer programs, probation rules, case histories and glossary of terms are included.

88062
AUTHORS: Katz, Gertrude.
ADDRESS: Montreal, Quebec, Canada
TITLE: The time gatherers.
SOURCEID: Montreal, Harvest House, 1970. 112 p. \$2.50.

An anthology of work written by inmates of a Canadian prison has been edited and commented upon by a writer who volunteered to help men interested in learning to write. Questions are raised as to the part society has played in producing criminals and as to the human and economic waste of the penal system. As high a proportion as 85% of the prisoners grew up in institutions or in broken homes. Many of them attempt suicide. The honest anguish in poems, short stories, essays, and autobiographies shows how frustrating their lives and the prison experience are.

88073
AUTHORS: Division of Youth Services.
ADDRESS: Department of Welfare and Institutions, Richmond, Virginia

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TITLE: Services in the seventies to Virginia's delinquent children and their families.
SOURCEID: Richmond, Virginia, Division of Youth Services, 1970. 49 p.

The Virginia Division of Youth Services proposes the development of a highly coordinated program of central, regional and local services to the delinquent child and his family for the seventies. The chief characteristics of this program would be: prevention of delinquency through early detection and treatment of the troubled child; a coordinated program of treatment in which the family would be involved in the rehabilitative process; an expansion of local treatment services and facilities in order that the earlier and milder forms of delinquent behavior and family maladjustment may be dealt with at the community level, development of regional state operated treatment centers near the larger population centers to permit treatment of the less aggressive state committed child as geographically close to his community and home environment as his family situation will permit, the goal to involve the family in therapy sessions and in the rehabilitative process; reevaluating the existing training school programs and phasing in a lengthened and more intensive treatment program designed for the youngster who has failed to respond to local treatment efforts; establishment of effective coordinating bodies at central, regional and local levels in order that existing and specialized services may receive maximum utilization and become integrated with new services as these develop. (Author abstract modified)

88074

AUTHORS: American Association of University Women, Delaware Division.
ADDRESS: Wilmington, Delaware Branch, Inc., 1304 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del. 19806
TITLE: Where do children go? - priorities "for action."
SOURCEID: American Association of University Women, Delaware Division, 1970. 2 p.

Specific recommendations to implement "Where do children go?" a study of Delaware's protective services to children, include 1) group homes for teenagers, 2) improved temporary shelter care, 3) improved diagnosis and treatment, particularly of the mentally disturbed and retarded, 4) adequate staffing, 5) the employment of a fulltime lawyer, 6) salaries to foster parents, and 7) legislation to assist the abused child. Additional funding is needed to achieve these goals. 2 references.

88075

AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Emerging recognition of pharmacological duress as a defense to possession of narcotics: Watson v. United States.
SOURCE: Georgetown Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 59(3):761-776, 1971.

The question of whether a narcotics addict should be punished for the possession and use of narcotics is discussed. The lower courts have interpreted the Supreme Court's decision in Robinson v. California to apply solely to status crimes and not to possession, but in the decision of Watson v. United States, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit indicated that the eighth amendment can also prohibit the states from punishing an addiction/possessor. Watson's conviction was upheld, however, because there was evidence of trafficking. The court originally sustained the appellant's alternative contention that the mandatory 10 year imprisonment without parole was cruel and unusual, but later vacated the opinion. Amelioration of the severe narcotics penalties will probably have to come from Congress. 92 references.

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88077

AUTHORS: U.S. Department of Justice; Sagalyn, Arnold.
 ADDRESS: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C.
 TITLE: The crime of robbery in the United States: an assessment of studies and related data from 1965-1970.
 SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., Arthur D. Little, 1970. 40 p.

A review of studies and data of the crime of robbery in the United States is made for the years 1965 to 1970. Robbery is a large city problem as 75% of all robberies took place last year in 57 large cities. The classification of robbery according to whether it is against people or property is confusing. Many robbers are young and work with an accomplice. Firearms are used in the majority of robberies and a large percentage of robberies take place under the influence of alcohol, narcotics or other dangerous drugs. Studies on deterrents have found use of exact change and script, signal system atop taxicabs and vaults in commercial establishments to be of some success. Further research is recommended on these topics. 123 references.

88082

AUTHORS: National Committee for Children and Youth; Rolahan, John F.
 ADDRESS: Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
 TITLE: A benefit-cost analysis of Project Crossroads.
 SOURCEID: National Committee for Children and Youth, 1970. 67 p.

A cost - benefit analysis is made of Project Crossroads, a manpower program that attempts to investigate in an experimental and demonstration setting the reaction of first offenders in the District of Columbia offered an alternative to adjudication and incarceration. The objective of such a program is to alter the perception of the type of individual who makes a conscious or unconscious cost - benefit evaluation and is swayed by economic incentives. The principal social benefits derived from the project are seen in earnings, education, diversion, and recidivism reduction. The costs of judicial proceedings and sentences are cut by dismissing cases after project participation. Remedial education of recidivism saves on public expenditures for police services and court proceedings and on the private expenses of deterrent devices and theft insurances. 31 references.

88092

AUTHORS: National Committee for Children and Youth; Rovner-Piecznik, Roberta.
 ADDRESS: New York University, New York, New York
 TITLE: Project crossroads as pre-trial intervention: a program evaluation.
 SOURCEID: National Committee for Children and Youth, 1970. 38 p.

A study attempts to assess the impact of Project Crossroads, a 90 day program providing a pretrial intervention alternative, based on counseling, job placement, job training, and remedial education, for youthful first offenders in the Washington, D.C., area. Recidivism employment are examined specifically. For adult participants it was found that employment almost doubled, wages and skills increased, and steady employment was more widespread. Recidivism appeared to be substantially decreased for participating adults, but the project seemed to have no appreciable effect on the juvenile recidivism rate. The employment approach is recommended for adults but the younger group seems to need intensive counseling, job training, and remedial education. The use of new careers personnel (paraprofessionals, volunteers, and persons with criminal records) is highly effective. 8 references.

88097

AUTHORS: National Committee for Children and Youth; Leiberg, Leon G.

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ADDRESS: Washington, D.C.
 TITLE: A final report to the manpower administration, U.S. Department of Labor: Project Crossroads.
 SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., National Committee for Children and Youth, 1971. 82 p.

A final report is made on Project Crossroads, a 90 day experimental and demonstration program including counseling, job placement, job training, and remedial education for youthful first offenders in the Washington, D.C., area. Findings show a significant increase in employment and decrease in recidivism for adults, but no effect on juvenile recidivism. Increased counseling and remedial education are recommended for juvenile participants and a proposal for a residential facility is made. An explanation of the operating method describes recruitment procedures and employment, counseling, and education services. The use of nontraditional workers and volunteers is emphasized. A benefit - cost analysis of the social benefits of diversion, recidivism reduction, and earnings increase indicates that the program uses society's resources to advantage. 12 references.

88122

AUTHORS: Social and Rehabilitation Service; Downey, John J.
 ADDRESS: Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Washington, D.C. 20201
 TITLE: Why children are in jail and how to keep them out.
 SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1970. 8 p.

The reasons why some children are in jail are reviewed and alternatives to such action are presented. Children can be kept out of jail by enacting laws prohibiting holding children in jail, establishing court policies for admission of children to detention, making arrangements for open shelter care of delinquents and establish facilities to hold children up to 48 hours who need secure custody. Tables are included on offenses of children, length of stay in jail and destination on release from jail. 3 references.

88127

AUTHORS: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services; Brown, Barbara L.
 ADDRESS: Department of Health and Social Services, Bureau of Research, Madison, Wisconsin
 TITLE: Camp Flasbeau project.
 SOURCEID: Madison, Division of Corrections, 1970. 35 p.

An experimental program to rehabilitate juvenile offenders known as Camp Flasbeau Project has been in existence since August 1967 run by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. The boys attend public high schools in the neighboring communities where there are vocational counselors provided by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. The youths have an opportunity to participate in recreational activities and make contact with members of the community. The selection process, family and social background of the participants, camp and school experiences, data relating to release from the program and aftercare experiences are statistically analyzed in tables and described. 1 reference.

88130

AUTHORS: Purdon, Thomas J.
 ADDRESS: Lubbock County, Texas
 TITLE: Juvenile court proceedings from the standpoint of the attorney for the state.
 SOURCE: Texas Tech Law Review.
 SOURCEID: 1(2):269-322, 1970.

Juvenile court proceedings in the State of Texas are evaluated from the standpoint of the attorney for the state. In Texas the

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emphasis is on rehabilitation and not on punishment so it is felt that the Gault case would never have come from Texas. The function, jurisdiction, venue (petition is filed in the county where the act or acts take place), petition, notice (unnecessary where the parents and child are present at the hearing), evidence, arrest, dispositional hearing and disposition of the juvenile court are explained. Other topics discussed are revocation of probation, waiver of jurisdiction by the juvenile court, right to trial by jury, appeals, and traffic and liquor offenses. It is concluded that the attorney for the state in juvenile proceedings will get more contested cases. Forms used in the Texas juvenile court system are printed in the appendices. 123 references.

88131

AUTHORS: Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth.
ADDRESS: 9 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116
TITLE: Report of the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth for the White House Conferences 1970.
SOURCEID: Boston, Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth, 1970. 95 p.

A report of the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth consists of: 1) findings and recommendations based on responses to questions on needs of children and youth sent to local communities and planning agencies throughout the state; 2) background papers used at the Massachusetts Conference on Children and Youth in October, 1970; and 3) a synthesis of responses from the cities and towns. Major proposals for federal and state programs in the 1970's parallel one another and include improvement in health care and in financing health insurance, an income maintenance program, drug addiction treatment programs, improved legal services, and expansion of day care programs. Comprehensive care and community participation are emphasized. The adequacy of present programs for children, the setting, income maintenance, juvenile delinquency, drug use and alcoholism, and the special health and mental health needs of children were discussed. Improvement is desired in community planning and coordinating increased state and federal funding are needed.

88132

AUTHORS: Hillman, Robert A.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Admissibility of evidence seized by private university officials in violation of fourth amendment standards.
SOURCE: Cornell Law Review.
SOURCEID: 56(3):507-518, 1971.

An evaluation is made of admissibility of evidence seized by private university officials in violation of Fourth Amendment standards by presenting cases at Cornell and other private universities. It is questioned whether illegally seized material can be admissible as evidence in a subsequent trial. This would depend on the degree of state involvement since if the state is involved the evidence is inadmissible as it is seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment. There is some state action at private universities due to receipt of government funds, public function of education and state contacts with educational institutions. It is felt that the local police usually have knowledge of private university searches and seizures so the evidence is inadmissible. 72 references.

88141

AUTHORS: Rubin, Ted.
ADDRESS: Juvenile Court, Denver, Colorado
TITLE: Law as an agent of delinquency prevention.
SOURCEID: Juvenile Court, City and County of Denver, 1970. 88 p.

A speech on "Law as an Agent of Delinquency Prevention" was presented to the Delinquency Prevention Strategy Conference of the California Council on Criminal Justice in Santa Barbara, California,

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February 18 to 20, 1970. The report projects diversion models on section 601 cases, the use of a scale to measure the seriousness of juvenile offenses, drug use and possession, neighborhood juvenile conference committees, private child welfare agencies under minority group sponsorship, social service staff as a component to a legal defense agency and multidimensional private youth serving agency. Suggestions on law education for elementary through college level children are given in the appendices. 83 references.

88151

AUTHORS: San Francisco Committee on Crime; Lasky, Moses; Orrick, William H., Jr.; Reichert, Irving F., Jr.
ADDRESS: 300 Montgomery Street, Room 709, San Francisco, California 94104
TITLE: A report on adult probation in San Francisco.
SOURCEID: San Francisco, San Francisco Committee on Crime, 1970. 39 p. \$3.75.

The San Francisco Committee on Crime presents its second report on adult probation in San Francisco. The facts of probation, services to the courts, case supervision and administration and organization are described. Conclusions and recommendations are made. Appendices included are 1) examples of practices of noncompliance with the law, 2) recommendations for courts, district attorney, police department, civil service commission and mayor and board of supervisors, and 3) listing of staff members and consultants.

88165

AUTHORS: Rothman, David J.
ADDRESS: History Department, Columbia University, New York, New York
TITLE: The discovery of the asylum: social order and disorder in the New Republic.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1971. 376 p. \$12.50.

The implementation of public institutions for the care of the deviant and dependent population in the United States is discussed from their early development in the era of Jacksonian democracy. The purpose of the examination is to determine the political factors and social conditions which led to the construction of penal institutions, alshouses, reformatories, and insane asylums in contrast to the practices followed in the colonial period for the care of such individuals. Early attitudes toward deviancy are described, as well as the administration, routine, and objectives of the institutions themselves. Further emphasis is on the problems of social control and welfare that have confronted public officials in varying forms throughout the Nineteenth century and the changes in attitude toward the proper treatment and rehabilitation of the institutional inmate. 505 references.

88190

AUTHORS: Scott, P. D.
ADDRESS: Maudsley Hospital, London, England
TITLE: Delinquency.
SOURCE: Modern Perspectives in Child Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 1:370-402, 1971.

The magnitude of the delinquency problem is discussed along with problems in classification. Etiology is dealt with under the headings of social and precipitating factors, inherited factors, physical and mental illness, and predisposing factors. Delinquency treatment methods are also described. 124 references.

88204

AUTHORS: Carlson, Ronald L.
ADDRESS: College of Law, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
TITLE: Criminal justice procedure for police: police text series.
SOURCEID: Cincinnati, W. H. Anderson, 1970. 426 p. Vol. 2.

The second of a series of volumes written primarily for the police explores the adversary system of criminal justice, tracing the various steps preceding trial, including the preliminary hearing, bail, and the charging vehicle, as well as the trial itself. Suggestions are made for law enforcement officers who appear as witnesses. Rules of post trial proceedings such as appeals, habeas corpus hearings, probation, and parole are examined, making the text appropriate for probation officers as well as police and prosecutors. Special problems include trial location and double jeopardy, and a chapter of miscellaneous proceedings, discusses juvenile cases, sexual psychopath commitment, misdemeanors, and civil suits against the police. A second section contains selected court decisions keyed to discussion of the various criminal justice problems. 390 references.

88205

AUTHORS: Carlson, Ronald L.
ADDRESS: College of Law, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
TITLE: Miscellaneous proceedings: juvenile, sex psychopath, misdemeanors, suits against policemen.
SOURCE: In: Carlson, R., Criminal justice procedure for police.
SOURCEID: Cincinnati, W. N. Anderson, 1970. 426 p. (p. 168-207).

In an investigation of the adversary system of criminal justice as it applies primarily to the police, juvenile cases, the commitment of sexual psychopaths, misdemeanors, and civil suits against the police are discussed. The history and philosophy of juvenile proceedings are sketched. Emphasis is being placed today on the juvenile's constitutional right to counsel, advance notice of proceedings, confrontation and the opportunity for cross-examination, his privilege to refrain from testifying, and, in a few jurisdictions, his right to a jury trial. Special statutes providing for confinement of dangerous sexual psychopaths, designed to protect society and to provide for treatment for the offender, have usually been held constitutional. Some commentators, however, question these laws as exaggerating the danger and point out that effective methods of treatment in mental hospitals have not yet been devised. Misdemeanors are generally classified as petty or serious. Persons accused of serious misdemeanors, involving confinement for 6 months or longer, are usually entitled to counsel and jury trial. Grounds for suit against the police may be found when the officer is negligent in the conduct of his duty, commits a willful wrong, or violates constitutional rights. Suits have also been brought against penitentiary personnel. 84 references.

88212

AUTHORS: New York State Division of Parole.
ADDRESS: Executive Department, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Albany, New York
TITLE: Success rates of male parolees.
SOURCEID: Albany, New York, Division of Parole, 1970. 16 p.

Parole prediction or parole experience tables are based on the parole experiences of different groups of parolees. The success rates presented in the survey are based on the parole experiences of 11,493 parolees released on original parole from New York State institutions over a 3 year span. A review of the data reveals that certain configurations are very solid indicators of the probabilities of above average success on parole. Methodological considerations in the matter of using any kind of configuration table or parole prediction device for actual parole selection are discussed. 3 references.

88318

AUTHORS: Judicial Council of California.
ADDRESS: Admin. Office of the Courts, 108 Library and Courts Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. 95814

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TITLE: 1. 1971 Judicial Council report to the governor and the legislature; 2. Annual report of the administrative office of the California courts.
SOURCEID: Sacramento, Judicial Council of California, 1971. 222 p.

The 1971 California Judicial Council report contains recommendations to the legislature for amendment of some laws concerning practice and procedure, and the annual report of the Administrative Office of the Courts summarizes the Judicial Council's continuing activities. Changes are recommended in the procedure for transfer of criminal cases to provide an orderly system for determining where to transfer a case, to make specific provision for municipal court transfers, and to provide for payment of costs by the originating county. Legislation is proposed to prohibit public inspection of a grand jury transcript until 10 days after delivery to the defendant. In order to lighten the present postconviction court work load and to make postconviction procedures fairer and more efficient, it is recommended that all postconviction applications be directed to the Court of Appeal for the district of conviction. The Administrative Office Report contains a summary of 1970 legislative action, changes in court rules and legal forms during 1970, and reports on judicial redistricting and justice court qualifying examinations. Detailed statistical data are given on the volume of business in the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the superior courts, municipal courts, and justice courts for the year. 188 references.

88328

AUTHORS: Division of Institutional Management, Kansas Department of Social Welfare.
ADDRESS: Topeka, Kansas
TITLE: Juvenile delinquency prevention and control planning in Kansas: programmatic dimensions of the planning task.
SOURCEID: Topeka, Kansas Department of Social Welfare, 1970. 318 p.

The objectives of the Kansas planning effort for juvenile delinquency prevention and control are identified as 1) gathering information from all sources, 2) consulting with governmental and private agencies, and 3) finding resources for an effective solution of the problem. In developing plans, key persons in all 105 Kansas counties were visited, discussions were held at 33 area meetings, and comments, conclusions, and recommendations were developed in 15 workshops at a 3 day conference held in July, 1970. Specific concerns are 1) the community, 2) the relationship of parental behavior to delinquency, 3) the role of public schools in the prevention of delinquency, 4) the use of illicit and legitimate drugs and alcoholic beverages, 5) the potential role of law enforcement agencies, 6) the responsibilities of the juvenile court, 7) the use of probation as a correction resource, 8) the establishment of more suitable detention facilities, 9) present and projected treatment resources, and 10) aftercare.

88342

AUTHORS: Vaughan, Marion B.
ADDRESS: Flint, Michigan
TITLE: Everybody gets into the act.
SOURCE: American Journal of Correction.
SOURCEID: 32(2):6-8,10-11, 1970.

Flint, Michigan, has the problems of delinquency and crime of all industrial cities, but it also has some solutions that are proving to be effective. The Flint concept is based on the community school philosophy of keeping schools open day and evening, six days a week throughout the year. Some of the delinquency prevention programs which have been developed and put into effect by the Board of Education in conjunction with the Mott Foundation include: regional counseling teams in the junior high school; Positive Action for Youth, a program for 13-16-year-old boys on probation; the Genesee County Jail rehabilitation program, offering education,

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therapy, counseling, and work release; the Mott Vocational Guidance program for prison inmates and exinmates; the Police - School Cadet program for school age boys; the Police Cadet program; and the Community Service Officers program for high school students.

88343

AUTHORS: The National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws.
ADDRESS: 1111 20th St., N.W., Vanguard Building, Room 531,
Washington, D. C. 20036
TITLE: Study draft of a new federal criminal code (title 18,
United States Code).
SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1970. 344 p.

The study draft consists of materials under consideration by the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws preparatory to its final report to the President and Congress in November of 1970. Provisions of the study draft included general provisions, specific offenses, the sentencing system, criminal procedure, and corrections. Appendixes report the act establishing the commission, biographies of the commissioners and biographies of Advisory Committee members.

88416

AUTHORS: New York State Identification and Intelligence System.
ADDRESS: Bureau of Systems Development, Albany, New York
TITLE: NYSIIS parole and probation study, final report.
SOURCEID: Albany, New York, NYSIIS, 1970. 109 p.

The final report of the initial parole and probation study conducted by the New York State Identification and Intelligence System (NYSIIS) is presented. The goals of the study were to survey and document the information needs of parole and probation agencies and to define the methods wherein parole/probation information could be made rapidly available to the criminal justice community. A detailed analysis of the results of the investigation includes: 1) an analysis of the basic information needs of criminal justice agencies; 2) a brief background on parole and probation in New York State; 3) a description of the type and frequency of NYSIIS assistance to the system agencies; 4) a discussion of the data element requirements of the NYSIIS reporting system; 5) description of the revisions to the NYSIIS process system necessitated by the survey results and recent legislative action; and 6) an initial description of the planned NYSIIS statistical system.

88448

AUTHORS: Carroll, J. L.; McCornick, C. G.
ADDRESS: Canadian Penitentiary Service, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
TITLE: The Cursillo movement in a penal setting: an introduction.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Corrections (Ottawa).
SOURCEID: 12(1):151-160, 1970.

A new therapeutical technique that has recently been introduced into the Canadian Penitentiary Service is the Cursillo, a type of marathon group encounter. It is Christian in origin and among its aims are to make Christianity more joyful and to encourage a feeling of brotherhood among Christians, but all denominations are encouraged to participate. At Collins Bay Penitentiary, a federal, medium security prison, 20 outside laymen conducted 2 Cursillos for 30 inmates, which were followed by weekly discussion meetings involving more community participation. Two studies conducted to evaluate the program showed that the participants were very enthusiastic and that there was a significant reduction in the discrepancy between their self-concept and their ideal self-concept. More research is required but it appears that the Cursillo may be an effective tool for leading to increased self-understanding and a more realistic acceptance of others. 9 references.

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88449

AUTHORS: Williams, Hugh R.
ADDRESS: Narcotic Addiction Foundation of British Columbia,
 Vancouver, B. C., Canada
TITLE: Using methadone to treat the heroin addict.
SOURCE: Canada's Mental Health (Ottawa).
SOURCEID: 18(2):4-9, 1970.

The Narcotics Addiction Foundation of British Columbia has set up a wide range of programs for approximately 250 monthly cases. Several types of treatment, the outpatient withdrawal, inpatient withdrawal, cyclazocine, and Drug Free House, have met with limited success or are disproportionately expensive; the 2 most successful treatments are the high and low methadone maintenance programs. The philosophy is that drug abuse must first be controlled before treatment and counseling can bring about a social change in the patient. Although methadone is itself addicting, it is taken by mouth instead of by injection, breaking a pattern in addiction, it is much longer lasting than heroin, and it does not interfere with the patient's ability or desire to function. Older, more motivated addicts show great improvement on the low maintenance program, while the high level maintenance is justified for less motivated, hard core addicts who have resisted all other efforts at rehabilitation. Over 60% of addicts in the program have been able to remain drug free and to obtain employment. The reduction in criminal activity represents an incalculable savings for the general economy. 2 references.

88808

AUTHORS: Ziskin, Jay.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The experimenter effect and eye witness identification in criminal cases.
SOURCE: Professional Psychology.
SOURCEID: 1(4):407-408, 1970.

The experimenter effect in relation to criminal procedures is discussed. There is a possibility that in the identification procedure in criminal cases, the investigating officer, by pausing longer or breathing irregularly when a crucial picture is reached in a mug book, may influence the witness. In a lineup, there is the potential for suggestion to operate in an indirect manner or even through unconscious or unintentional behavior on the part of the investigators. If unconscious or minimal cuing is taking place, there is virtually no chance that it can be brought out in cross-examination because neither the honest officer nor the witness nor anyone else present would have been aware of it. The identification procedure seems to be an area where the psychologist can make a contribution based on hard research data, by demonstrating the possibility of experimenter effect if anyone other than the witness is present during identification.

89076

AUTHORS: Parlett, T. A. A.; Ayers, J. D.
ADDRESS: William Head Institution, Metchoin, British Columbia, Canada
TITLE: The modification of criminal personality through massed learning by programmed instruction.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).
SOURCEID: 13(2):155-165, 1971.

Four groups of inmates from two institutions were used to determine if massed learning through programmed instruction could modify the criminal personality. Form B of the 16 Personality Factor Test and the Hidden Figures Test were administered before and after a 95 day period during which two of the 4 groups were involved in full time school and the other two groups in the general duties of the institution. The hypothesis that the typical criminal is of a particular personality type that can be identified by deviant response scores on Factors C (Ego Strength), E (Dominance), I (Tender Mindedness), Q3 (Self Concept) and Q4 (Tension) was substantiated for

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the characteristics with the exception that for the groups taking part in the experiment Factors I, E, and Q3 did not depart significantly from the mean score of the general population. The second hypothesis that criminals tend to be of the global type was substantiated with the qualification that cognitive style, if such is measured by the Hidden Figure Test, appears to be modified by massed learning by programmed instruction. The third hypothesis was substantiated for one of the full time academic training groups. Personality profiles were modified towards the normal when the subjects were exposed to massed learning by programmed instruction. Personality profiles did not modify in the desired direction when the instruction was by traditional methods or when other existent institution plans were followed. 12 references.

89077

AUTHORS: MacDonald, John A.
ADDRESS: School of Social Work, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
TITLE: A critique of Bill C-192, the Young Offenders Act.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).
SOURCEID: 13(2):166-180, 1971.

An attempt is made to document a number of major concerns with respect to Bill C-192, which is an act designed to respect young offenders and to repeal the Juvenile Delinquent Act of 1929. It is felt that the bill fails to give full effect to a number of key recommendations of the Report of the Department of Justice Committee with respect to the disposal of juvenile cases without court hearings, the future use of juvenile court convictions, the legal representation of the child, and training school committals. The bill contains punitive provisions which would have the effect of stigmatizing juvenile offenders and undermining the traditional separation of juvenile from adult offenders. These provisions are not supported by the Justice Committee and a number appear to have been inserted in response to pressure from provincial authorities. By setting the minimum age of children over whom the juvenile court has jurisdiction at 10 years, the government has opted to continue using quasi criminal judicial processes and sanctions to control the antisocial behavior of children. It is concluded that the bill is unjust to children and young persons and, if enacted, could widen the alienation that exists between adults and youth in society. 40 references.

89112

AUTHORS: Kusek, Jan.
ADDRESS: Krakow, Poland
TRITITLE: /The role of self-government in the process of resocialization of prisoners./
TITLE: Rola samorządu w procesie resocjalizacji więźniów.
SOURCE: Zdrowie Psychiczne (Warsaw).
SOURCEID: 3-4:146-162, 1970.

The results of self-government in the house of correction at Nowa Huta are presented. The program was designed to initiate cultural and educational activities, to develop competition in the field of work and education, to organize discipline among prisoners, and to organize a mutual aid fund. The aim of self-government is to create a positive influence on an individual prisoner and to create public opinion able to shape socially positive attitudes of prisoners. Self-government in Nowa Huta has existed for several years and it is now possible to state its positive role in the process of prisoners' resocialization. A number of prisoners have formed an action group, the task of which is to take care of the prisoners during work time and during their stay in the house of correction. This group has become a great authority among prisoners, resulting in better discipline and atmosphere. No self-injuries, tatooing and sexual excesses have occurred for 2 years; fights and thefts have seldom been noticed. Attempts concerning the development of culture and education have been made. The result of the positive

penitentiary activities has been the number of prisoners released early. (author abstract modified)

89113

AUTHORS: Lernell, Leszek.
ADDRESS: Warsaw, Poland
RTITLE: /"Corrective" function of imprisonment./
TITLE: "Poprawcza" funkcja kary pozbawienia wolności.
SOURCE: Zdrowie Psychiczne (Warsaw).
SOURCEID: 3-4:9-25, 1970.

The idea of "correction" both as the process of influencing an individual and as the result of this process is analyzed. The philosophic origin of this idea is examined: it is an assumption of "ethical intellectualism" and an assumption of the positivistic philosophy, encompassing the role of education, upbringing and homogeneous "human nature". These assumptions do not prove true when imprisonment is taken into consideration. Opinions are quoted of eminent philosophers and lawyers who are extremely skeptical about the possibilities of correction of criminal when he is in prison. The "jurisdical" correction (which is nothing more than the negative result of not committing offense) and "moral" correction (the psychical restoration of a criminal) are analyzed against philosophic and psychological background. After this critical analysis, the author suggests his own understanding of the sense of correction with reference to the imprisonment. He aims both at the elimination of the negative impact of imprisonment upon the "psychical health" of an individual and at the right choice of the "healthy" environment of an individual. The author indicates the necessity of humanism which is considered in 2 aspects: the accentuation of the process of correction itself and respecting the subjectiveness of the prisoner, since the punishment is the realization of responsibility; the responsibility being the reflection of humanistic ideas and apart of the personality of an individual. (author abstract modified)

89114

AUTHORS: Krukowski, Adam.
ADDRESS: Warsaw, Poland
RTITLE: /Psychopathy and the offense./
TITLE: Psychopatia a przestępstwo.
SOURCE: Zdrowie Psychiczne (Warsaw).
SOURCEID: 3-4:32-50, 1970.

The nature of psychopathy and its connection with delinquency is discussed. Two opposite concepts exist regarding the etiology of psychopathy; the first includes theories which regard psychopathy as being determined by organic traits, inborn or hereditary; in the opinion of the others, psychopathy is determined by environmental, i.e. social influence. In clinical practice it is assumed that both factors concur, the biological ground being revealed as a psychopathic condition through the influence of external stimuli. Social and antisocial behavior of a person, psychopathic subjects included, depends upon the 2 stages of personality formation and actual behavior in a given situation. During each of these stages the influence of both biological and environmental factors appears. Another aspect of the problem is the amenability of the law in the case of psychopathic subjects. As a rule, criminal policy ignores the decreased irresponsibility of psychopathic subjects. The need of special methods of resocialization and therapy based on psychiatric premises is suggested. Resocialization difficulties are observed in prisoners because of the injurious effect of the deprivation of freedom. Most scientists suggest that psychopathic subjects, at least in case of the acute condition, should stay at special institutions. When psychopathic subjects are staying in prison, individual methods of resocialization should be used; psychiatric and psychological care are needed. Attention should be also paid to postpenitentiary care. The penitentiary branches of scientific disciplines, such as psychiatry and psychology should integrate efforts in fighting delinquency. (author abstract modified)

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89115

AUTHORS: Sikora, Jadwiga.
 ADDRESS: Warsaw, Poland
 TRITITLE: /The range of the problem -- legal proceedings with psychiatrically abnormal prisoner recidivists./
 TITLE: Ranga problemu postepowania z wiezniami recydywistami odbiegajacych od normy psychicznej.
 SOURCE: Zdrowie Psychiczne (Warsaw).
 SOURCEID: 3-4:26-31, 1970.

The great percentage of psychopaths, characteropaths, persons with epileptic deviation of individuality, and with mental deficiency among recidivists require different treatment in the process of resocialization. Referring to this category of prisoners, the methods of resocialization cannot be considered without taking into account the etiology of these deviations. In a discussion of etiology of psychopathy, the genetic condition of psychopathic signs are considered on an equal level as physical and psychical features of normal people and the influence of environment in their development. The examinations of recidivists show that psychical deviations go together with neurotic processes and reactive states. It leads to greater psychical and social degradation which often causes the return to criminality. Since the development of biological science is at a stage to aid in solving the problem, it is necessary to put its results into practice, because hitherto the methods of resocialization have been ineffective; a favorable effect can not be obtained with their help. (author abstract modified)

89116

AUTHORS: Zajac, Bronislaw.
 ADDRESS: Krakow, Poland
 TRITITLE: /Asocial behavior of adolescent delinquents./
 TITLE: Aspoeczne zachowanie mlodocianych przestepcow w okresie odbywania kary pozbawienia wolnosci.
 SOURCE: Zdrowie Psychiczne (Warsaw).
 SOURCEID: 3-4:51-69, 1970.

Results are presented of investigations concerned with the resocialization process of adolescent delinquents made in 1965 to 1966 in the central prison in Krakow. The Wechsler test for adults, the method of anamnestic and environmental interview, and the method of observation and investigation of documents was used in this investigation. A psychiatric examination was administered in doubtful cases. The attitude of prisoners towards regulations concerning imprisonment shows the degree of social maladaptation of adolescent delinquents. A negative attitude was revealed towards prison regulations which resulted from an unrealistic opinion of their criminal behavior and the unacceptance of inflicted punishment. A subculture exists whose elements have been cultivated by this antisocial environment, and the process of resocialization conducted in prison is made difficult. (author abstract modified)

89120

AUTHORS: Nanowicz-Chrzanowska, Hanna.
 ADDRESS: Warsaw, Poland
 TRITITLE: /The recidivism of young people./
 TITLE: O powrotnosci nieletnich do przestepstwa.
 SOURCE: Zdrowie Psychiczne (Warsaw).
 SOURCEID: 3-4:100-114, 1970.

Data on juvenile delinquency, taking into consideration data on juvenile recidivism, is presented. Tables include data which characterizes the dynamics of juvenile delinquency in Poland during the years 1961 to 1967, including coefficients of delinquency, the number and types of crime (taking into account sex), the place of delinquency and the act. Persistent dolose behavior of children and teenagers in the light of clinical diagnostics is analyzed. The

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typology of juveniles worked out by Wirta and Briggs, illustrated by 2 cases of juveniles is discussed. Prevention of persistent juvenile delinquency is outlined. 12 references. (author abstract modified)

89121

AUTHORS: Pionkowski, Janusz.
ADDRESS: Lodz, Poland
TRITITLE: /Mental defectiveness./
TITLE: Poczytalnosc zmniejszona.
SOURCE: Zdrowie Psychiczne (Warsaw).
SOURCEID: 3-4:132-145, 1970.

Lawsuits, case histories and sentences of 262 men and 43 women who were mentally defective are presented. Topics discussed include: psychic disturbances; the crime; the crime for which the judgment was passed before the opinion about mental defectiveness was rendered; the crime for which the judgment was passed after the opinion of mental defectiveness was rendered; the application of specially diminished punishment for the criminal with mental defectiveness; and placement in closed institutions for the mentally diseased as a protective measure. A survey revealed that disturbances connected with the use of alcohol (intoxication and habitual chronic alcoholism) greatly influence the formation of mental defectiveness. 21 references. (author abstract modified)r

89220

AUTHORS: Jahnig, Heide-Ulrike; Szewczyk, Hans.
ADDRESS: Universitäts-Nervenlinik der Charité der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, 20/21 Schumannstrasse 104 Berlin, Germany
TRITITLE: /Abuse of alcohol in adolescent and juvenile delinquents./
TITLE: Alkoholmissbrauch bei jugendlichen und heranwachsenden Straftatern.
SOURCE: Psychiatrie Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie (Leipzig).
SOURCEID: 1:26-33, 1971.

Hitherto the scientific literature has dealt with mainly the developed drunkard, but not with the conditions leading to the development of alcoholism and with the personalities of juvenile alcoholics. The paper compares 2 groups of 14 to 25 year old drunkards and occasional drunkards who committed their offences under the influence of alcohol with one group where the offense had no connection with alcohol and one control group. Phenomenologically in contrast to adult drunkards we found a "syndrome of unsociableness" in the first 3 groups in various forms. The conditions of development differ as to their emphases. The direction of further investigations is discussed. 16 references. (author abstract)

89287

AUTHORS: Gunn, John; Fenton, George.
ADDRESS: Institute of Psychiatry, London S.E.5, England
TITLE: Epilepsy, automatism, and crime.
SOURCE: Lancet (London).
SOURCEID: No. 7710:1173-1176, 1971.

Epilepsy is often considered a possible medical defense against violent crimes. This paper reports the findings from a national survey of epileptic prisoners and a total survey of epileptic patients at Broadmoor Hospital. The cases of 4 prisoners who had had epileptic fits just before committing a crime, 5 prisoners who had fits just after committing a crime, and 4 other cases in which a possible association could be considered between a crime and automatism were reviewed. None showed convincing evidence of automatic criminal behavior. The 32 epileptic patients in Broadmoor Hospital were there because of violent crimes or behavior, and 2 men had probably committed their violent crime as part of the ictal process from which they suffered. It is concluded that automatic

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behavior is a rare explanation for the crimes of epileptic patients, and the excess prevalence of epilepsy discovered in the prison population cannot be explained this way. 8 references. (author abstract)

89299

AUTHORS: Uszkiewiczowa, Lidia.
ADDRESS: ul. Partyzantow 2/4, Pruszkow
TITLE: /Child murder by parents in the light of medico-forensic material./
TITLE: Zabojstwa dzieci w swietle materialu sadowo-psychiatrycznego.
SOURCE: Psychiatria Polska (Gdansk).
SOURCEID: 5(2):125-132, 1971.

Seventy six cases (24 men and 52 women) of filicide were studied. The incidence of maternal filicide is higher than paternal filicide. One third of the mothers killed under the influence of depression; in addition, depressive elements were involved in one third of the cases with other diagnoses. Over 50% of maternal filicide had the character of extended suicide. A frequent motive was pathological altruism. Fathers were mainly schizophrenic or showed personality disorders. The diagnosis of depression was made in a small number of cases, and only one eighth of the paternal murders had the character of extended suicide; altruistic murder was an exception. More mothers than fathers were found not responsible for their deed. This, and the fact stressed in the literature that mothers are relatively more rarely or more mildly punished for filicide than fathers, can be explained by the role that pathological factors, mainly depression, play in child murder. 10 references. (author abstract modified)

89452

AUTHORS: Maine Probation and Parole Board.
ADDRESS: 700 State Office Building, Augusta, Maine
TITLE: State of Maine twelfth annual report: State Probation and Parole Board.
SOURCEID: Augusta, State Probation and Parole Board, 1970. 29 p.

The annual report of the State Probation and Parole Board for the period July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969 is presented. Facts and recommendations relating to the administration of probation and parole services in Maine are given. Specific activities included in the report are: 1) parole hearings at the state prison and Men's and Women's Correctional Centers; 2) parolees under interstate compact, and parolees under supervision of officers; 3) probationers under supervision of officers and individuals under probation supervision; 4) Superior Court, District Court, and Juvenile Court probation activities by counties; 5) adult and juvenile probation cases by type of offense; 6) collections and administrative functions; and 7) pardon and commutation investigations.

89453

AUTHORS: California Department of Youth Authority.
ADDRESS: Human Relations Agency, Department of Youth Authority, Sacramento, California 95814
TITLE: Youth Service Bureaus: a first-year report to the California legislature.
SOURCEID: Sacramento, Department of Youth Authority, 1970. 18 p.

A report of the development, organization, and programs of the newly established California Youth Services Bureaus during 1969 is presented, including a preliminary evaluation of the bureaus and future plans for evaluation. The legislative foundation of the Service Bureaus, which provides for the establishment of pilot delinquency prevention projects at the local level for the purpose of coordinating prevention services and resources to reduce the incidence of delinquency in specified target areas, is described.

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Planning and implementation of the Bureaus was accomplished in 1969 and includes public agency and private organization participation, as well as volunteer services. Funds are received from local and state agencies and the federal government. Counseling services to youth and their families, summer recreational and rehabilitation programs, job training and employment counseling, and remedial education and tutoring are currently available at some or all of the bureaus. The federally funded evaluation component is now in the preliminary phase and its objective is to evaluate the Bureaus as to their contribution to delinquency prevention, their use of community resources in a coordinated manner, and their ability to develop locally innovative techniques of delinquency prevention.

89459

AUTHORS: Foutch, James L.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Major changes under the proposed federal rules of evidence -- part I.
SOURCE: Tennessee Law Review.
SOURCEID: 37(3):556-580, 1970.

In March, 1969, the Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States submitted to the bench and bar a proposed draft of uniform rules of evidence for the federal courts. The resulting 75 rules are meant to be a moderate and workable approach to truth finding in the courts of the United States and before United States magistrates. Without a doubt, some of the Rules will change before acceptance by the Court, but it is likely that the majority will be adopted substantially in their present form. Many are restatements of prevailing practice, while others are departures from normal procedure, by omission as well as by addition. The comment restricts itself to consideration of 4 primary articles of the rules, relevancy, hearsay, privilege and witnesses, which contain major inroads on accepted evidence doctrine or especially noteworthy enunciations of proposed principles, and to consideration of the potential role of state evidence law under the proposed rules. 232 references. (Author abstract modified)

89500

AUTHORS: Schultz, Donald C.
ADDRESS: Department of Law Enforcement and Corrections, University of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska
TITLE: The better to serve you with.
SOURCE: Law and Order.
SOURCEID: 18(3):84-85, 1970.

Fundamentally, law enforcement has 2 major concerns -- the ever-growing Communist threat to the nation and the growth of organized crime. Police officers are the thin blue line of protection, maintaining society's wish to defend its majority from the criminal minority. Police officers who are dedicated to the principles of law are daily combating not only the criminal element on streets, but those who are in public office and are using their positions to further their interests, not the public's. It is concluded that the creation of a more professional ethical law enforcement agency that will better serve the interests of the public must come through its rank and file who have the courage to do the right thing.

89505

AUTHORS: Carroll, Charles O.
ADDRESS: Seattle, Washington
TITLE: Crime is your business.
SOURCEID: Seattle, King County Department of Public Safety. 20 p.

A guide for businessmen is presented which identifies activities in the business field that are regarded as criminal and suggests possible methods of assisting law enforcement personnel in their

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investigations of these activities. Its purpose is to educate businessmen to become alert as to the most widely used methods to victimize them by fraud or force, to suggest ways of instituting preventive measures, and to inform them of the correct procedure in reporting a crime. Particular areas of emphasis include: 1) fraudulent check passing, 2) shoplifting, 3) burglary, and 4) robbery.

89551

AUTHORS: Merricks, F. R.
ADDRESS: Metropolitan Police, London, England
TITLE: The development of community relations in the metropolitan police.
SOURCE: Police Journal.
SOURCEID: 43(1):29-35, 1971.

The development of community relations in the London metropolitan police is discussed. Increasing problems and strains are reviewed, and it is noted that the police community relationship shows growing symptoms of malaise and that many of the symptoms stem from an underlying sickness within the community itself. Active measures taken in the fields of crime prevention, road safety, juvenile delinquency, and race relations are reviewed. Results are still inconclusive, but it is noted that there is justification for cautious optimism.

89572

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
ADDRESS: 44 East 23 St., New York, N. Y. 10010
TITLE: The Douglas County, Nebraska, Separate Juvenile Court and Youth Center.
SOURCEID: New York National Council of Crime and Delinquency, 1970. 125 p.

A study examines the strengths and weakness of juvenile court and detention home services to children and their families in Omaha and Douglas County, Nebraska. The study also includes observations on the important interaction of the court and other resource agencies in the community. The major findings of the survey are presented in the report, along with recommendations for changes and improvements. A summary of the major recommendations is included: the position of Juvenile Court judge should be created as a separate position; a separate probation services department is needed; a community advisory council is needed; working relationships between the court and social service agencies should be improved; fundings and personnel should be adequate to provide adequate services; services to children should be revised. (Author abstract modified)

89573

AUTHORS: Washington Office of Information Services; Van Der Hyde, Vincent.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social and Health Services, State of Washington, P.O. Box, 768, Wash. 98501
TITLE: A study of female offenders.
SOURCEID: Olympia, Wash., Office of Information Services, 1970. 45 p.

Male and female felony admissions to the adult correctional institutions of Washington State during from 1964 to 1969 were statistically compared over a number of variables. There were substantial differences between the 2 populations in a number of areas, and further data indicated that the female populations tended to be a rather homogeneous group except where race was considered. It was found that the usual female offender was Caucasian from an urban area who was or had been married and often with 1 or more dependents. She most often had little education and a sporadic employment record, and tended to have been on public assistance prior to the most recent arrest. She began her criminal career at a later age than most men, and committed either forgery or larceny type of

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offense. While rehabilitation of the offender is assumed today to be the goal of incarceration, existing evidence indicated that little was being done in that direction in terms of institutional programs, which tended to be of the maintenance type. It is suggested that the entire program are be examined in terms of the actual needs of the female population. 44 references. (Author abstract modified)

89574

AUTHORS: Herson, Zvi.
ADDRESS: Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Ill.
TITLE: Crime among Jews: a comparative study of criminality among minorities and dominant groups.
SOURCEID: Carbondale, Illinois, Southern Illinois Univ., 1971. 43 p. \$1.00.

A study was made of crime among Jews from the time of czarist Russia up to the present in all parts of the world. It is established that crime rates were lowest in countries and at periods when Jews were treated as discriminated against minorities, that crime increased with emancipation, that crime committed by Jewish offenders in countries of discrimination and persecution was mostly different in character from that committed by members of the dominant population groups. The forms of crime committed by Jewish minorities became more similar to those of the dominant groups the more the Jews became emancipated and were accorded more opportunities to participate in the socioeconomic and cultural life of the countries in which they lived. The history of crime among Jews in modern society, and in Israel in particular, show that the normalization of the people's life also results in a normalization of the measure of deviant behavior found in this society. Comments on crimes committed are made according to: type, history and conviction rates. Statistics on criminals include: sex, age, cultural pattern and country of origin. 25 references.

89575

AUTHORS: District of Columbia Department of Corrections; Adams, Stuart; Spevacek, John; Allen, Clarence; O'Brien, Kathleen.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Corrections, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Trends in performance in the community: Youth Center and Community Treatment Center releasees.
SOURCEID: District of Columbia, Dept. of Corrections, 1970. 28 p.

A report on the postrelease performance of 372 Youth Center residents who were released to parole in the years 1967, 1968 and the first half of 1969 is presented. The Youth Center is a relatively new institution that serves a population of male offenders aged 18 to 26 whom the courts of the District have adjudged to have rehabilitative potential. The procedure used in this study is that of cohort analysis and it consists of identifying a group of individuals who share an admission, release, or other experience, and studying the performance of the group as a collective unit or whole. The data seem to indicate that releasees during the period 1967 to 1969 experienced a higher failure rate, on the average, than the releasees of 1965-66. From the latter part of 1967 to the early part of 1969, the trend of failures has been down. Two explanations appear defensible: 1) the high point in the middle of the period resulted in part from the tensions and disorders in the inner city during 1968, and 2) the subsequent decline has occurred in part because of increases in the effectiveness of the Youth programs. 4 references. (Author abstract modified)

89576

AUTHORS: Leiker, David C.
ADDRESS: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, N. Y.
TITLE: Impact of victimless crime on the criminal justice system (Unpublished paper).
SOURCEID: New York, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 1971. 16

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Eleven pages of tables have been constructed to show the amount of victimless crimes which are handled by the various agencies concerned with criminal justice, primarily in New York City and State though some national statistics are given. Tables list the N.Y. Police department according to personnel distribution; victimless crime arrests by branch of service; New York City Criminal Court violation actions, misdemeanor actions and felony arraignments for 1968; N.Y. Supreme Court felony actions in 1968; police arrests in the United States for 1969; N.Y. City Criminal Court and N.Y. Supreme Court imprisonment sentences for 1968; local (city), state and federal expenditures for the prevention and control of crime in 1965. 9 references.

89578

AUTHORS: California Youth Authority; Knight, Doug.
ADDRESS: Division of Research and Development, California Youth Authority
TITLE: The impact of living-unit size in youth training schools.
SOURCEID: California Youth Authority, 1971. 52 p.

Derived from a literature search, evidence is presented regarding the effects of living unit size (living unit population) in youth corrections institutions and psychiatric institutions. In general, the evidence indicates that in such institutions small living unit size is crucial to the implementation of effective and humanitarian treatment. Size alone, according to this interpretation of the data, creates organizational pressures toward custodial rather than treatment operations. The net effect of these pressures tends to alienate inmates from treatment involvement. A crude model of the process is presented based on an organization of the scattered research findings. Finally, it is shown that the California Youth Authority (CYA) is falling behind the healthy national trend toward smaller institutional living units. It is recommended, that the CYA consider a budget trade off of time for better conditions, length of institutional stay might be reduced in trade for smaller living units. 93 references. (Author abstract modified)

89579

AUTHORS: Seymour, John A.
ADDRESS: Faculty of Law, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
TITLE: Youth Services Bureaus: A report on a Youth Services Bureau Seminar held January 24-25, 1971; jointly sponsored by the Center for the Study of Welfare Policy and the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.
SOURCEID: Chicago, University of Chicago, 1971. 25 p.

The basic purpose of the Youth Services Bureau Seminar was to collect and to facilitate the exchange of information on the developments which have occurred since the youth services bureau idea was first outlined by the President's Crime Commission. The organizers hoped to learn something about the form bureaus have taken, and about the major types of difficulties encountered. The major disappointment of the seminar was the absence of really penetrating analysis into the function and identity of youth services bureaus. Few bureaus have acquired a distinctive role and image, and there is clearly a need for much greater awareness of the bureaus' place in a larger pattern of law enforcement, judicial, correctional and child welfare agencies. There was little discussion of the types of cases for which bureau services are suitable. What has the youth services bureau to offer to the truant, the incorrigible, the child in need of supervision, the minor first offender? Recommendations are made. (Author abstract modified)

89621

AUTHORS: Subcommittee of the Adult Probation and Parole Committee.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, N. Y.
 TITLE: Report of the subcommittee on study of the use of aides or assistants in adult probation/parole agencies.
 SOURCEID: New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1971. 58 p.

Results are presented from a limited study of the possible use of the nonprofessional in adult probation and parole agencies. An attempt is made to arrive at an understanding of the qualifications required of the professional and the elements involved in professional training, including a brief review of the manpower problem. The next logical step appeared to be an analysis of the functions of the professional worker including the skill levels required for the different tasks, as well as personality characteristics, training and experience. When the basic problems described above had been explored and some agreements reached, the Committee then began to examine how the nonprofessional might function in an adult probation and parole agency. Some representative programs were reviewed and are included in sections of this report. It was determined that an agreement needed to be reached as to whether the nonprofessional was to be regarded primarily as a solution to the so-called manpower crisis and/or as an additional treatment resource. It is concluded that one of the most innovative developments in the field of correction is the interest in the use of the nonprofessional worker, also termed case aide, paraprofessional, new careers, indigenous, offender/exoffender, subprofessional and volunteer. 106 references.

89625

AUTHORS: no author.
 ADDRESS: Clinical Services APTO, New York, N. Y.
 TITLE: Offender therapy in the community.
 SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy (London).
 SOURCEID: 15(1):12-15, 1971.

Psychiatry has done little towards preventing crime and rehabilitating offenders. The majority of offenders come to the attention of the authorities or social agencies long before they have committed a major crime. To this day, however, no reliable treatment method has been developed for nipping a criminal career in the bud. If psychiatry can provide the theory and practice to end a life of crime before it blossoms, it will have performed one of the greatest services in attacking the problem of crime. The difficulties of treating the offender patient are due both to the psychology of the patient himself and the fact that society cannot afford the tolerance it bestows on neurotics. The principal contribution of APTO, however, has been to provide a link between psychotherapists in private practice and correction, in a way to make treatment of offenders in the community possible.

89631

AUTHORS: New York Department of Correction; New York State University; Miner Center Project.
 ADDRESS: College of Arts and Sciences, State Univ. College at Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, New York 12901
 TITLE: An integrated criminal correctional process, future goals - May 21 - 23, 1970.
 SOURCEID: New York, Social Sciences Occasional Papers, 1970. 130 p.

The total criminal justice process from arrest to parole is reviewed at the second Dannemora Conference. A historical perspective, an optimistic report on changes, and an enthusiasm for cooperation between academia and the New York State Department of Correction were discussed. An overview of future correction planning in New York State was presented with emphasis on the need for evaluation of programs in rehabilitation. Legislation was reviewed, recent bills were considered, and comments were made on the significance of both those that were passed and those that were defeated. The need for administrators to draw upon experience and

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experiments in order to assist decision making and program evaluation was noted. To place the criminal violence in perspective, the larger aspects of crime and violence were discussed in which a distinction was made between legitimate and illegitimate violence. Violence in the urban environment, in groups abroad, and in student groups was described. A final evaluation and summary of the conference are presented.

89641

AUTHORS: Spradley, James P.
ADDRESS: Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
TITLE: You owe yourself a drunk: an ethnography of urban nomads.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 301 p. \$3.95.

Current treatment of chronic alcoholic tramps in urban environments is examined, based on a series of surveys and interviews with such persons and observations in the criminal courts. Experiences of skid row alcoholics with law enforcement agencies are reported, emphasizing the many injustices in legislation and treatment of these offenders. The need to correct conditions and provide more humane institutions for rehabilitating alcoholics is stressed. This can only be accomplished by repealing those ordinances that make public drunkenness a crime and by establishing a detoxification center for alcoholics to replace jail incarceration. 65 references.

89642

AUTHORS: Duffee, David; O'Leary, Vincent.
ADDRESS: School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, New York
TITLE: Models of correction: an entry in the Packer-Griffiths debate.
SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.
SOURCEID: 7(4):329-352, 1971.

Major arguments put forth in a recent debate over models of the criminal justice system between Herbert Packer and John Griffiths are summarized, and another approach to the problem is offered. Packer's model depicts the criminal process as an ideological tug of war organized into a number of battles, such as fairness versus efficiency, which are represented by 2 antagonistic models: due process and crime control. Griffiths challenged this approach, arguing that the models differ only in ethics and tactics. Fights can be fair (due process model) or unfair (crime control model), but they still remain fights. He therefore proposes a model where reconciliation is substituted for exile, or problem solving for warfare, and looks to patterns of family discipline for his basic ideas. Another more complex and practical model is also offered to further define the problem. It consists of 4 models of correction policies, and it is suggested that their classification scheme may have validity for the entire criminal justice system. 47 references. (Journal abstract modified)

89700

AUTHORS: Green, Bernard.
ADDRESS: University of Toronto Law School, Toronto, Canada
TITLE: The disposition of juvenile offenders: a comment on R. v. Turner and R. v. Haig.
SOURCE: Criminal Law Quarterly (Ontario).
SOURCEID: 13(3):348-367, 1971.

A comment on the disposition of juvenile offenders considers the case of 2 youths who raped and robbed a woman at knifepoint in Ontario, Canada. One of the accused youths was black and had just become 16 at the time of the offense; the other, a white youth, was just under 16 years of age at the time. The process by which each was found to be subject to some form of compulsory supervision by the state was different. The comment explores briefly the difference in

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process to which each of the youths was exposed. 53 references.

89744

AUTHORS: McGarry, A. Louis.
ADDRESS: Laboratory of Community Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, 58 Fenwood Road, Boston, Massachusetts 02115
TITLE: The fate of psychotic offenders returned for trial.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 127(9):1181-1184, 1971.

In a long-term followup study in Massachusetts, it is found that most defendants who have been committed as incompetent to stand trial can probably be returned to the courts soon after their hospitalization; that it is in their best interest, unless their charges can be otherwise disposed of, to stand trial as quickly as possible; and that the risk to society posed by their release is no greater, and possibly less, than that of other groups of offenders. 11 references. (Author abstract)

89766

AUTHORS: New York City Mayor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect; Solomon, Theo; Berger, Deborah; Pessirilo, Gloria.
ADDRESS: New York, N.Y.
TITLE: The Mayor's Task Force on child abuse and neglect.
SOURCEID: New York, Center for Community Research, 1970. 99 p.

A report on child abuse as a major health and social problem in New York City and the creation of the Mayor's Task Force to examine the social, medical, and legal services involved in programs of child protection is presented. The specific purpose was to evaluate the effectiveness of the 1964 New York State Child Abuse Law and the administrative machinery set up to carry out its mandate. It is noted that the neglect and abuse of children denotes a situation ranging from the deprivation of food, clothing, shelter, parental love to incidences where children are physically abused and mistreated by an adult resulting in obvious physical trauma to the child and unfortunately often leading to death. The battered child syndrome or maltreatment syndrome is increasing and seems to occur as a mass phenomenon in the United States. Data were collected from individuals representing virtually all agencies and professions that have contact with child abuse and neglect cases. The research findings and recommendations are outlined.

89768

AUTHORS: Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii.
ADDRESS: 200 North Vineyard Boulevard, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
TITLE: A study of aftercare services and practices of the juvenile justice system as they relate to reintegration of individuals into the community.
SOURCEID: Honolulu, Health and Community Services, 1971. 201 p.

Attempt is made to obtain a perspective of the current juvenile justice system and determine to what extent the services are focused on reintegrating the juvenile back into the community. The study methodology was to follow, literally, children through the juvenile justice system noting each point of entry or reentry, each point of exit from the system, and what happens to children as they move through the system. The study design did not include finding out what happens to children after they leave the system and this is a limiting factor. Two general themes have slowly and persistently emerged during the study: 1) There is a lack of coordinate community focus on the development of aftercare, followup and follow through programs. 2) There is an element of aftercare in almost all prevention, treatment or rehabilitation programs in the sense of being pointed toward effective integration or reintegration of a child into the community.

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89854

AUTHORS: Beifen, David.
ADDRESS: Juvenile Courts, Jerusalem, Israel
TITLE: Family situations in an Israeli Juvenile Court.
SOURCE: Journal of Jewish Communal Service.
SOURCEID: 47(4):316-322, 1971.

Family situations in an Israeli Juvenile Court are discussed. The seriousness of juvenile offenses are compared to the seriousness of adult offenses. Special aspects of the Juvenile Court system are discussed and examples are cited. Parent's participation at court and attitudes and values are examined. Special training is recommended prior to being appointed as judge in a juvenile court. 11 references.

89869

AUTHORS: Martikke, Hans-Joachim.
ADDRESS: 741 Reutlingen, Gartenstrasse 15, Germany
TITLE: /A follow-up study of individuals, birth year 1932, formerly in the custody of welfare authorities in Schleswig-Holstein./
TITLE: Die Lebensbewahrung der ehemaligen Schleswig-Holsteinischen Fursorgezoglinge des Geburtsjahrganges 1932.
SOURCE: Heilpadagogische Forschung (Berlin).
SOURCEID: 2(2):161-179, 1970.

A group of children born in 1932 who were formerly in the custody of welfare authorities in an administrative region of West Germany was studied over a period of 10 years after their release from custody. Of these 27.8% had no criminal convictions after custodial release at age 19 and may be described as vocationally integrated. Another 21.4% served terms of imprisonment or penal servitude of more than 3 months; their vocational integration must be described as unstable, as they changed jobs at least 4 times yearly. The adaptation of the remaining 50.8% fluctuated between these extremes. If prophylactic, multidimensional work had been undertaken with thes of the study, and if sums equal to those spent for their aborted job efforts and for their imprisonments had been devoted to preventive measures, the lives of many Ss would surely have taken a more positive course. 25 references. (Author abstract modified)

89870

AUTHORS: Skaberne, Bronislav.
ADDRESS: Ljubljana, Medvedova 10/II, Yugoslavia
TITLE: /Studies of juvenile delinquents in Slovenia./
TITLE: Untersuchungen an delinquenten Jugendlichen in Slovenien.
SOURCE: Heilpadagogische Forschung (Berlin).
SOURCEID: 2(2):180-188, 1970.

Delinquent and nondelinquent juveniles were compared in 3 studies. The delinquents were retarded physically and mentally. With regard to the psychological processes which led to their criminal offenses, a motivational and a frustration mechanism are distinguished, as well as mechanisms of mixed types. The families of the delinquents lived more frequently in unsuitable and overcrowded dwellings. There were more conflicts in their family life; their fathers tended to neglect the family; punishment of the children was more severe. Employment of the mother seemed to produce no adverse effects. The education of the delinquents was more successful when they were placed in rural families rather than in institutions, although, in the former case, their mental liveliness suffered. Juveniles with severe behavioral defects and with a lower degree of adaptability could not, however, be integrated into families. The degree of adaptability can be established only by thorough examination by a team of experts. 4 references. (Journal abstract modified)

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89872

AUTHORS: Woodmansey, A. C.
ADDRESS: Department of Child and Family Psychiatry, the United
Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield, England
TITLE: Understanding delinquency.
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.
SOURCEID: 11(2):155-166, 1971.

It is suggested that the problem of understanding delinquency arises not from any difficulty in discovering an adequate hypothesis to account for delinquent behavior, but from a reluctance to consider this seriously when found. The essence of delinquency is identified as hostility to others, which on generally accepted principles is most likely to have arisen in the course of, and to be currently reinforced by, the hostility of others; and attention is drawn to the abundant evidence supporting this hypothesis. It is contended that the same theoretical principles account for a widespread emotional attitude to delinquency that is inherently opposed to the logical one, and leads to the observed general reluctance to accept the latter. The view that prevention of delinquency depends on early avoidance conditioning is shown to be based on false premises. The fallacy of regarding the punitive superego as an agent of moral behavior is discussed, and an alternative explanation is offered for the development of genuine morality. It is pointed out that, since the delinquent is convinced (whether mistakenly or not) that he is among enemies, treatment must depend on correcting this belief; whereas punishment can only serve to confirm it. It is urged that the solution of the problem of delinquency lies in prevention; and that this must be through effective parent guidance, which -- since it needs to be therapeutic rather than instructional -- will depend ultimately on more and better training of professional workers in psychotherapeutic methods. 51 references. (Journal abstract modified)

89873

AUTHORS: Hindelang, Michael J.
ADDRESS: State University of New York, Albany, New York
TITLE: The social versus solitary nature of delinquent involvements.
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.
SOURCEID: 11(2):167-175, 1971.

The present experiment examines a group of middle class high school students to study the social versus solitary nature of delinquent involvement in specific delinquent acts. The findings indicate that many of the delinquencies were not committed with accomplices. It was found that there was little variation in age, race, father's education and frequency of delinquent involvement in solitary, mixed and social groups. 8 references.

89874

AUTHORS: Fisher, Gary; Rivlin, Ephraim.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Psychological needs of rapists.
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.
SOURCEID: 11(2):182-185, 1971.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the psychological needs of rapists utilizing the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS). Analysis of 100 subjects convicted of rape revealed that they were of average intelligence, were an average age of 26 years old, 62% were white, 69% were unmarried at the time of the offense, and 17% had prior rape convictions. EPPS scores suggest that these men have different need structures from both normal adult males and male offenders and that they tend to be less self-assured and independent, less dominant, less aggressive, more self-critical, with a tendency to be introspective, a greater need to endure and a higher heterosexual drive. 13 references. (Author abstract modified)

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89875

AUTHORS: Buikhuisen, Wouter; Dijksterhuis, Fokke P. H.
 ADDRESS: Criminological Institute, State University of Groningen,
 The Netherlands
 TITLE: Delinquency and stigmatisation.
 SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.
 SOURCEID: 11(2):185-187, 1971.

In order to verify the hypothesis that exdelinquents have more difficulty in getting a job a field experiment was designed and carried out. A highly controlled application experiment, where job application letters were sent to 75 Netherland companies, showed conclusively that exdelinquents are stigmatized when applying for a job. 1 reference.

89931

AUTHORS: McDermott, Thomas P.
 ADDRESS: Police Chiefs Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania,
 Pennsylvania
 TITLE: It makes a difference who is killed.
 SOURCE: Police.
 SOURCEID: 15(4):3-4, 1971.

In an editorial discussing recent killings of policemen it is stated that these murders should have awakened every American citizen to the real plight of the nation's law enforcement officers. It seems that just the opposite is the case. Little or no action is noted by citizens' committees demanding courts and authorities to take swift action against anyone charged with killing a law enforcement officer.

89932

AUTHORS: Lentz, William P.
 ADDRESS: 3536 Tallyho Lane, Madison, Wisconsin 53705
 TITLE: Police and reference group attitudes toward delinquency control.
 SOURCE: Police.
 SOURCEID: 15(4):27-28, 1971.

The further analysis of data has supplemented the original finding that the police differ from the general public in their attitudes as to how delinquents should be handled. They are less ambivalent and more consistent in their views and do not believe that a strictly legalistic approach should be used. Nor do they want to abrogate their role and have psychologists, psychiatrists and similar experts handle matters. The most recent analysis also shows that the police are more likely to hold views on the handling of delinquents which are different from those of an older generation and more like those of young adults who are relatively settled and participating in the social and religious affairs of the community. 3 references. (Author abstract)

90022

AUTHORS: Arnold, William R.
 ADDRESS: University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044
 TITLE: Juveniles on parole: a sociological perspective.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 177 p. \$6.95.

A sociological perspective is presented of juveniles on parole. The juveniles in this study are those who were committed to a residential treatment center. The need to study parolees is evident from the fact that they are the most difficult delinquents and the failure rate is higher than that of adults on parole. The groups of people under consideration are the parolees, parolees' peers, parole officers, parole officers' peers, and parolees' parents and others (school and employment). The population, structure, culture and

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behavior of these groups are reviewed. 219 references.

90202

AUTHORS: Milstein, Fanny.
ADDRESS: 58 Lincoln Avenue, White Plains, New York
TITLE: Special problems in treating female offenders: clarifying the patient's sense of identity.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
SOURCEID: 15 (1):16-20, 1971.

A case history is used to illustrate how developing a goal and overcoming resistance in achieving it structures psychotherapy and changes a self-image of identity from that of a prostitute to that of a mother. The subject in this case is a prostitute with 9 illegitimate children and a long criminal record of drunkenness and arson, and proud of it. Lengthy persuasive efforts are described which finally succeeded in developing a new identity for this patient -- that of a mother. 1 reference.

90203

AUTHORS: Felsenburg, Rosa.
ADDRESS: Apartment 261, 4021 North Adams Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
TITLE: Special problems in treating female offenders: "unfeminine" delinquent girls.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
SOURCEID: 15 (1):21-23, 1971.

It is postulated that a lack of femininity in some delinquent girls is related to doubts about their identity. These girls differ from others in that they reject the role of women. This may assert itself by homosexuality, dislike of men, or violence or other forms of crime. The role of the psychotherapist in helping these girls to want to be and to act like women is stressed, and methods of treatment are suggested.

90204

AUTHORS: Chvost, Jacob.
ADDRESS: 30 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York
TITLE: Special problems in treating female offenders: socio-psychological aspects.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
SOURCEID: 15 (1):24-27, 1971.

Statistics are cited to illustrate a hypothesis that females experience relatively more tension and conflicts than males but, if this leads them to any criminal action at all, then the ratio of females to males increases with the severity of the offense. Sociopsychological aspects of the relative emancipation of women in recent times are examined, pointing out the disparity between the self-image and reality. The clash between society's concept of the female role and the woman's self-image is presented as a causative factor in female rebellion which may be violent and destructive.

90205

AUTHORS: Schmeideberg, Melitta.
ADDRESS: 199 Gloucester Place, London NW1 6BU, England
TITLE: Special problems in treating female offenders: promiscuous and rootless girls.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
SOURCEID: 15 (1):28-33, 1971.

A number of case histories and excerpts from psychiatric treatment sessions are used to illustrate the thesis that promiscuous and rootless girls are bent on self destruction. In the cases cited, all the girls showed a lack of commonsense and the wrong things happened to them in the wrong way inevitably and much to their

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surprise. It is shown that the promiscuity and other delinquent actions discussed led to guilt complexes on the part of the offenders and, unable to face their progressively deteriorating situations, they continued to just let "things happen to them." It is pointed out, however, that most of these girls have since married and settled down.

90206

AUTHORS: Marcus, A. M.; Conway, C.
ADDRESS: Department of Forensic Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, British Columbia, Canada
TITLE: A Canadian group approach study of dangerous sexual offenders.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
SOURCEID: 15(1):59-66, 1971.

A group approach is described for dangerous sex offenders in a Canadian penitentiary where the group process was used to evaluate their life style rather than for therapeutic rehabilitation. This paradoxical method of understanding the patient was necessitated by the traditional distrust between therapists and prisoners compounded by the social ostracism and hostility expressed to sex offenders by other inmates and the prison staff. Seven out of 50 potential patients consented to group therapy with the understanding that treatment was not the primary goal. Details of the sessions are given and excerpts of the conversations are used for discussion. Although the question remains whether this approach is of value for the long-term treatment of sex offenders, group leaders and members agreed that it had been a unique experience in exchange of ideas and sentiments and sharing as human beings.

90433

AUTHORS: White, William F.; Porter, Thomas L.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: Multivariate analysis of attitudes and personality characteristics among 60 youthful offenders.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 26(2):487-491, 1970.

Sixty youthful offenders scaled 21 concepts with 12 bipolar adjectives of the semantic differential. The study was an attempt to better understand the world of the delinquent. The scaled concepts were clustered in semantic space by a multidimensional interrelational affective technique. Interpretation of the relationships of the concepts was based on the distance function of the evaluation and potency dimensions. "Death", "black", "police", and "girl" were observed to have the highest Mahalanobis D2 function and were the most intensely stimulating affective concepts. A canonical correlational analysis was applied to the semantic factor scores of each concept and to scores on the High School Personality Questionnaire. Measures of personality did not appear in the same system of relationships with any one of the 21 concepts. 11 references. (author abstract modified)

90440

AUTHORS: Rotter, Julian B.
ADDRESS: University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut
TITLE: Comment on Fitzgerald, Pasewark, and Noah's study of the validity of the interpersonal trust scale.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 26(2):517-518, 1970.

Fitzgerald, Pasewark, and Noah compared institutionalized delinquents with nondelinquent school children on a measure of the Interpersonal Trust Scale. Failure to find differences led them to the conclusion that their findings cast doubt on the validity of the trust measure. The following comments constitute a critique of the logic of their inference. The test of validity employed by them was

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based on the hypothesis that delinquents are less trusting than their less delinquent peers. This is only a hypothesis and there are no hard data to support it. Of greater relevance is the fact that the basic method used for testing the validity of the trust scale is the comparison of "known" groups. Such a method is probably one of the weakest of the personality test validity designs, since samples drawn from two different populations may vary on any number of variables which are not controlled. Thirdly, the test was given under two drastically different testing conditions, one of them being under conditions of incarceration. Test taking behavior is behavior and is heavily influenced by the psychological situation as is any other behavior. Thus, it can still be concluded that the Interpersonal Trust Scale may have limited validity for use with incarcerated delinquents. 7 references. (author abstract modified)1

90480

AUTHORS: Jeffery, C. Ray.
ADDRESS: New York University, New York, New York
TITLE: Social change and criminal law.
SOURCE: American Behavioral Scientist.
SOURCEID: 13(4):523-534, 1970.

The impact of social change on law is discussed from at least 2 viewpoints: 1) the impact of urbanization on criminal law and the extension of law into the area of morality (resulting in the existence of a heterogeneous society of many behaviors labelled criminal which are contrary to the value systems of a significant part of the population) and 2) the impact of the social sciences on law, with the result that psychiatric and sociological concepts designed to rehabilitate the offender have changed the form and administration of the law. The failure of past approaches in criminal law is considered. These approaches emphasized the individual in rehabilitative and in punitive deterrence programs. Modern approaches through social manipulation are rehabilitation through community action programs, and crime control and direct environmental engineering. It is believed that criminal law, through these modern approaches, would become a part of behaviorism, environmentalism, urban planning, and related areas. It would return to its basic function of deterrence, though in a different form from that in classic criminology. It is believed, also, that in 1970 the consequences of a strong commitment to positivistic individualistic criminology is being witnessed. 53 references.

90600

AUTHORS: Bund, Emanuel.
ADDRESS: 1860 Broadway, New York, New York 10023
TITLE: The sex problems court digest.
SOURCE: Sex Problems Court Digest.
SOURCEID: 2(3):1-6, 1971.

A monthly summary is presented of the reported and published state and federal court opinions concerning issues related to sex problems. This service is available only to government, professional, civic, religious and educational organizations and professional persons by subscription. This issues includes cases of rape, film censorship, alcoholic beverage control, indecent exposure, sodomy, mail and newspaper obscenity and city ordinance against entertainers' costumes. (Author abstract modified)

90601

AUTHORS: Lewis, Charles.
ADDRESS: University of Colorado, Denver, Colorado
TITLE: Jargon on a forensic ward.
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy.
SOURCEID: 16(1,2,3,4):10-14, 1970.

The use of jargon by criminally insane patients and staff on a security ward of a state hospital is reviewed. Some of the language

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included argot used in penitentiaries since the patients had served time in penal institutions. Jargon is created by those in the same social group to give a shorthand description of a complex process for which no word is currently available, to bind the group together and as a form of aggression. Examples of ward jargon, especially that used during ward meetings, are given. It is noted that little has been written on this subject and these idioms aren't included in slang or underworld dictionaries. 4 references.

90641

AUTHORS: Lowinger, Paul.
ADDRESS: 2170 Iroquois Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48214
TITLE: Council of Health Organizations statement on drug use and abuse.
SOURCE: World Journal of Psychosynthesis.
SOURCEID: 3(4):37-38, 1971.

The Council of Health Organizations' statement explains that the dose and frequency of drug use distinguishes use from abuse. It is felt that criminal prosecution should be shifted from the addict to the crime syndicate. People's rights are violated when they are prosecuted for merely seeking pleasure and reducing tension. When criminal penalties are removed only the health problems of the patient remain. Suggestions are made for drug research, education and treatment which health workers, government and private agencies should support.

90643

AUTHORS: Skiff, William B.
ADDRESS: New York State Division for Youth, Albany, N. Y.
TITLE: An inward look at outward bound.
SOURCE: Youth Service News.
SOURCEID: 21(2):20-22, 1970.

The author's participation in the Outward Bound program for delinquents in Colorado is described. The program takes place in a high altitude wilderness where the participants live in a tent, eat trail foods and engage in activities such as climbing mountains and jumping naked into a mountain stream filled with water from melting snow. The goals of the program are to 1) establish relationship between the youth and the instructor in a neutral environment, 2) create a group identity, 3) enhance youth's self-image, 4) provide the youth with an acceptable male image, 5) provide communication through group discussion, and 6) provide legitimate adventure as an acceptable release. The program was most successful when students and instructors worked together and when the instructional method of trial and error was abolished.

90649

AUTHORS: Canon, Bradley C.; Kolson, Kenneth.
ADDRESS: University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
TITLE: Rural compliance with Gault: Kentucky, a case study.
SOURCE: Journal of Family Law.
SOURCEID: 10(3):300-326, 1971.

The impact of the Gault decision on Kentucky juvenile court procedures with emphasis upon compliance in rural areas is examined. An attempt is made to measure the extent to which the state's juvenile judges, in their official capacities, have reacted to the commands for procedural change set forth in Gault. To measure the degree of compliance with Gault, a 5 page mail questionnaire was sent to 116 county judges. The questionnaire sought information about the frequency of representation by counsel and cross examination in their juvenile courts as well as data about the juvenile caseload and time spent on juvenile court matters. By most objective standards, it is concluded that compliance with Gault by Kentucky's rural juvenile court judges is low. 104 references.

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90652

AUTHORS: Goodwin, Donald W.; Crane, J. Bruce; Guze, Samuel R.
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of
 Medicine, 4940 Audubon Ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63110
 TITLE: Felons who drink: an 8-year follow-up.
 SOURCE: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcoholism
 SOURCEID: 32(1):136-147, 1971.

A majority of convicted felons were diagnosed as alcoholics in prison and at followup 8 years later, but 38 of 93 unequivocal alcoholics were in remission, all but 2 without psychiatric treatment. Differences in the life histories and personality and familial factors between then alcoholics and nonalcoholics and between the remitted and nonremitted alcoholics are detailed. 21 references. (Journal abstract)

90676

AUTHORS: Hart, Tom F.
 ADDRESS: Cumberlow Lodge, Chalfont Road, London S.E. 24, England
 TITLE: The changing function of the London Girl's Remand Home: crisis -- intervention and classification.
 SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
 SOURCEID: 15(1):35-47, 1971.

Details are given of the operation of Cumberlow Lodge, a London remand home where delinquent or emotionally disturbed girls from 12 to 18 years of age are temporarily detained for diagnosis prior to permanent treatment in an appropriate school or institution. This particular remand home is unique in that it includes facilities for housing 6 girls so unruly or disturbed that they must be kept separate from the other girls. Operation of the home thus centers on psychological and psychiatric care and stresses methods of handling violently abusive adolescents. Full-time concern and understanding for the girls is presented as the major difference between modern homes such as this and older institutions where children were incarcerated as punishment for abnormal behavior.

90686

AUTHORS: Illinois Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division.
 ADDRESS: Springfield, Illinois
 TITLE: A statement of purpose, philosophy and program.
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Department of Corrections, 1970. 43 p.

The purpose, philosophy and program of the Illinois Juvenile Division of the Department of Corrections is presented. The staff consists of the Office of Field Services which assists local communities to combat delinquency and provides aftercare services to juveniles; Office of Institutional Services which administers the residential treatment facilities; and Office of Program Services which evaluates the entire program. Profile data from statistical research on juvenile delinquents in Illinois is given. Future plans and alternates to institutional care are described.

90687

AUTHORS: Schwitzgebel, Ralph K.
 ADDRESS: Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 TITLE: Development and legal regulation of coercive behavior modification techniques with offenders.
 SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 90 p. 45 cents.

The development of behavior modification techniques is described and some of the legislative, administrative, and judicial approaches related to its regulation are outlined. Techniques that have been successful in laboratory experiments and that seem well suited for use in the criminal justice system include operant conditioning, classical conditioning, aversive suppression, and electronic

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monitoring and intervention. The statutory standards used to define offenders are vague and inconsistent throughout the states. Administrative standards are poorly defined and court intervention has become necessary to safeguard some of the fundamental rights of offenders. Some of the constitutional provisions setting limits on the treatment of offenders are those relating to cruel and unusual punishment, due process of law, equal protection, and the penumbral right of privacy.

90688

AUTHORS: Schwitzgebel, Ralph K.
ADDRESS: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: Behavior modification programs and research.
SOURCE: In: Schwitzgebel R., Development and Legal Reg. of Coercive Behavior.
SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 90 p.

Some of the techniques that can be included within the category of behavior modification are operant and classical conditioning, aversive suppression, and electronic monitoring and intervention. A major characteristic of these programs is their emphasis on overt behaviors and the systematic manipulation of the environment to change these behaviors. Studies generally related to present or potential treatment programs for offenders are discussed. In operant conditioning a reinforcer is given to a subject after he produces the required behavior. Another method involves reducing the reinforcement usually obtained by the person as a consequence of his deviant behavior. In classical conditioning with alcoholics and homosexuals, emetics and electric shock are used as unconditioned stimuli. Aversive suppression, of behavior, very similar to classical conditioning, corresponds to the concept of punishment. Small personally worn transmitters that could permit the continual monitoring of parolees have been developed in prototype, and tone signals can also be transmitted to persons who have been conditioned to react to them in a desired way. 107 references.

90694

AUTHORS: National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws.
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Working papers of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws.
SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1970. 1448 p. 2 vols.

Two volumes containing materials used by the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws in drafting its study draft of a new Federal Criminal Code, consist of the consultants' reports and staff memoranda which served as a basis for statutory provisions submitted for discussion. The Working Papers contain comprehensive reviews of many aspects of the present law and detail the legal basis and policy foundations for the study draft provisions and for alternative value and it is tentatively planned that a third volume of Working Papers will be published containing additional materials relevant to the Commission's final report and possibly, a comprehensive index to all 3 volumes. This distribution of the Working Papers will stimulate incisive comment upon the study draft provisions of which the Committee will ultimately be the beneficiary in insuring the citizens a comprehensive, rational and modern federal criminal law. 1177 references.

90760

AUTHORS: Kindall, H. LaVon.
ADDRESS: Santa Cruz County Juvenile Hall, Santa Cruz, California
TITLE: Developing a training program for juvenile halls.
SOURCE: Youth Authority Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 23(4):11-16, 1970.

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To meet the demands presently placed on Juvenile Halls, the development of comprehensive training programs for the staff of the Halls is believed to be necessary. Questions about the need for such a program have been raised. These include the problem of developing a program when detention administrators have not indicated, or perhaps do not know, what kind of a program is needed: the approach of administrators to program development and change has been criticized; and their attitudes have been found wanting. Detention administrators agree to some truth in these criticisms, but believe that there are valid reasons for the dilemma most administrators experience. The basic functions of the Juvenile Hall are outlined. The enriched program is designed to create a therapeutic community with diagnostic and treatment functions included. Contradictions in outsiders' expectations constitute what the administrators believe to be the major problem facing detention practices in California. The budgeted program vs. standards and guides for the detention of children or youth are discussed. The budgeted program is found to lag behind the standards. Other factors contributing to the indecision of the detention administrator is his role, including overcrowding and the difficulty in helping staff to identify their role, are cited in conclusion. The need to implement the Juvenile Hall training program, taking into account the unique problems is stressed. 7 references.

90767

AUTHORS: no author.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The XYY syndrome: a challenge to our system of criminal responsibility.
 SOURCE: New York Law Forum.
 SOURCEID: 16(1):232-262, 1970.

The existence of the XYY syndrome is discussed to illustrate the failings of the current system of criminal responsibility. After stating and evaluating data to support the possible relation between this syndrome and antisocial behavior, a criticism of the present system of determining criminal responsibility is given. The genetic origin of this chromosome abnormality is discussed and validated with empirical data. Also included are summaries of various behavioral disorders reported in persons known to possess the syndrome, with the conclusion that the amassed evidence does not support the hypothesis that such individuals are predisposed to violent criminal behavior, although the relationship between the presence of the extra Y chromosome and abnormal behavior is apparent. 163 references.

90807

AUTHORS: Philpott, James A., Jr.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Jury trials for juvenile delinquents in Virginia.
 SOURCE: Washington and Lee Law Review.
 SOURCEID: 38(1):135-146, 1971.

Juvenile trial rights under the Virginia Constitution are considered with emphasis on the concept of issue out of chancery as a matter of right, and applications of traditional equity concepts and procedure to juvenile proceedings. It is stated that informal procedures may be an obstacle to effective treatment of a delinquent as they engender a feeling of injustice and that efforts to help must be based on an accurate determination of the facts. 75 references.

90808

AUTHORS: no author.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Illinois v. Allen: the unruly defendant's right to a fair trial.
 SOURCE: New York University Law Review.
 SOURCEID: 46(1):120-163, 1971.

In the case of Illinois v. Allen, the Supreme Court announced that an additional means is available to aid the trial judge in continuing the proceedings despite the defendant's misbehavior: it is constitutionally permissible to exclude a defendant who is so disorderly, disruptive and disrespectful that the trial cannot proceed in his presence. For the first time the Court also specifically approved of the use of physical restraints and civil contempt to control the disorderly individual. Simultaneously, and somewhat paradoxically, the Court elevated the right to be present at trial to the highest level of constitutional status: it held the right basic to the Sixth Amendment confrontation clause. The Allen decision leaves unanswered many questions which are crucial to its successful implementation. First, how should a trial judge apply the vague standard announced in Allen? Second, what impact will shackling or exclusion have on the unruly defendant's right to a fair trial and how may this impact be minimized? Third, when and how may civil contempt be used as a sanction to control unruly defendants? Finally, how should the Allen sanctions be applied when an unruly defendant is acting as his own counsel or his behavior is influenced by other factors? The note attempts to answer these questions and suggest guidelines for applying Allen. 225 references.

90821

AUTHORS: Thornburg, Hershel D.
 ADDRESS: University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona
 TITLE: Adolescent delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Thornburg, H., Contemporary Adolescence: Readings.
 SOURCEID: Belmont, California, Brooks/Cole, 1971. 419 p. (p. 219-221).

An introductory comment on adolescent delinquency is offered, with theories of delinquent behavior discussed, along with the delinquent subculture, social class, and means of prevention. Previous studies are also reviewed. It is noted that studies of delinquency generally focus on its social rather than its pathological context. The sociologist investigates the delinquents social environment; the psychologist searches for the causative factors of delinquency; the social worker sees the delinquent as a person in need of help and tries to rehabilitate him. 83 references.

90822

AUTHORS: Glueck, Sheldon; Glueck, Eleanor.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TRITLE: /Juvenile delinquency./
 TITLE: Theoretical implications.
 SOURCE: In: Thornburg, H., Contemporary Adolescence: Readings.
 SOURCEID: Belmont, California, Brooks/Cole, 1971. 419 p. (p. 222-229).

Theoretical implications of adolescent delinquency are offered. It is pointed out that the basic inference derived from the evidence of continuing and marked divergence of an original delinquent control group is that the mass impact of the external societal environment, or the general culture, is less significant in generating delinquency and extending it into criminal recidivism than are the biologic endowments of the individual and the parental influences of the formative years of early childhood. Thus evidence indicates that delinquency has a psychological biological basis that, combined with the cultural milieu, triggers and perpetuates norm violating behavior. 8 references.

90823

AUTHORS: Vaz, Edmund W.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Delinquency and the youth culture: upper and middle-class boys.
 SOURCE: In: Thornburg, H., Contemporary Adolescence: Readings.
 SOURCEID: Belmont, California, Brooks/Cole, 1971. 419 p. (p. 230-243).

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The youth culture and its influence on private and public school middle and upper class boys is explored. Limited self-reported data reveal that these boys are peer oriented and are interested in social nonacademic affairs. Proportionately more private school boys report delinquent acts. A configuration of relatively consistent attitudes towards delinquent situations is evident and suggests, perhaps, new meanings of what is proper and improper among adolescents. Discussion concentrates on the significance of roles and rules in explaining much of this behavior. (Author abstract modified)

90824

AUTHORS: Miller, Walter B.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Violent crimes in city gangs.
SOURCE: In: Thornburg, H., Contemporary Adolescence: Readings.
SOURCEID: Belmont, California, Brooks/Cole, 1971. 419 p. (p. 244-256).

A study involving 150 gangs in Midcity, a slum district of an eastern metropolis, and focusing on 7 gangs subject to intensive field observation, reveals marked differences between the public imagery and research derived findings. While members of slum street gangs engaged in violent crime to a greater degree than middle class adolescents, violence was not a central preoccupation of the gangs, and most violent crimes were of the less serious variety. Cruel or sadistic violence was rare; violence was seldom senseless or irrational. Property damage was relatively uncommon. Participation in violent crimes had little to do with race, but was directly related to sex, age, and social status; most active were males of lower social status during late adolescence. The control of gang violence is seen to involve techniques for altering motivations similar to those which undergird national wars. (Author abstract modified)

90825

AUTHORS: Kvaraceus, William C.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Delinquency prevention: legislation, financing, and law enforcement are not enough.
SOURCE: In: Thornburg, H., Contemporary Adolescence: Readings.
SOURCEID: Belmont, California, Brooks/Cole, 1971. 419 p. (p. 257-264).

Current efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency, it is maintained, which center around legislation, financing, and law enforcement are essential but inadequate. Nine goals are discussed that must be realized if effective delinquency control and prevention are to exist. The importance of public awareness of the problem is stressed, and it is suggested that lessons can be learned from the lives of juvenile delinquents.

90856

AUTHORS: United Nations Economic and Social Council.
ADDRESS: New York, New York
TITLE: Criminality and social change: summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
SOURCEID: New York, Commission for Social Development, 1971. 22 p.

The Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was held at Kyoto from 17 to 26 August 1970, had 4 items on its agenda: 1) social defense policies in relation to development planning; 2) participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency; 3) standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners in the light of recent developments in the correctional field; 4) the organization of

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research for policy development in social defense. The conclusions and recommendations of the Congress on those items are summarized. It was stressed that: 1) Different countries and different regions of the world had different social defense problems, and that no common plan for social defense could be suggested; each country had to solve its own problems according to its own traditions. However, the principles and methods of scientific research were valid everywhere and real progress in social defence depended on adequate research and program preparation. When empirical science was thought to be useful to those who formulate or implement policy, research workers should be called upon to assist them in their difficult task.

90857

AUTHORS: United Nations Economic and Social Council.

ADDRESS: New York, New York

TITLE: Criminality and social change: note by the Secretary-General.

SOURCEID: New York, Commission for Social Development, 1971. 40 p.

Criminality is now viewed as a social and political problem of the first order which is substantially altering and, at the same time, calling into question some aspects of the very functioning of modern society. Crime and the fear of crime affects the quality of life for millions of people in the world and influences where people live, how they conduct their daily lives and what bonds of community and personal interdependence they establish. In the light of the considerations presented along with the recommendations and conclusions of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, a social defense work program for 1971 to 1975 has been drawn up and presented in tabular form. Projected activities for 1974 and 1975 have also been indicated. A strong recommendation for social research is made. The areas of special concern are; penal institutions, youthful rebellion, drug abuse and urban problems. 15 references.

90858

AUTHORS: United Nations Economic and Social Council.

ADDRESS: New York, New York

TITLE: Criminality and social change: report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on its fourth session.

SOURCEID: New York, Commission for Social Development, 1970. 1 p.

The Advisory Committee reviewed the conclusions of the fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in terms of their implications for future work in the field of social defense and, more specifically, to consider the work program of the United Nations in the field of social defense during the period 1971 to 1975 which was submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty second session. The Committee made recommendations on 6 aspects of the United Nations machinery in social defense, namely: a) The Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; b) The Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute at Rome; d) The International Review of Criminal Policy; Cooperation with nongovernmental organizations; f) Staff. The United Nations gave the Advisory Committee an overall view of its operational activities in the field of social defense. It was stressed that the financial resources available for work in that field depended in large measure on the priorities that countries themselves gave to their requests for technical assistance under the United Nations Development Program.

90861

AUTHORS: Hook, J. Neil.

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ADDRESS: United Community Services of the Mohawk-Hudson Area, Inc.,
New York
TITLE: Streetworker.
SOURCE: Youth Service News.
SOURCEID: 21(2):12-13,30, 1970.

The innovative approach to meeting juvenile problems used by Edward F. Veronean, a streetworker in Troy, N. Y., is described. When he arrived in the neighborhood, gangs of rowdy juveniles roamed the streets harassing residents and businessmen. Veronean soon gained the confidence of the young people and learned what their real needs were. He helped secure recreational areas and the use of a pool for the youngsters and organized block dances. A local church was used as a meeting place. Work projects were organized and formal and informal counseling was offered for both young people and parents. Tutoring, discussion groups, and 4 vocational courses are now offered in addition. The staff consists of the 1 paid director, 25 neighborhood adult and college student volunteers, and 14 center board members.

90862

AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: A new dimension--roving leaders.
SOURCE: Youth Service News.
SOURCEID: 21(2):10-11, 1970.

The role of a roving leader is defined as that of a detached social worker assigned to a recreation agency in a specific area for the purpose of stimulating participation of hard to reach young people in programs geared for them. He helps delinquency prone youths use their free time constructively and utilize community resources in education, social services, and employment. The roving leader works with a group for some months and when he feels they can function without him he moves on. The first program of this kind was the Chicago Area Project, developed in the 1930's followed in 1948 by the New York City Youth Board's gang youth program and then by streetwork in other cities.

90872

AUTHORS: Home Office Research and Statistic Department.
ADDRESS: Home Office Research and Statistics Department, London,
England
TITLE: Summary of research in progress and of research supported
by grant.
SOURCEID: England, Home Office Research and Statistics Department,
1970. 52 p.

A review is made of research in progress by the Home Office in England or supported by its grants. Topics include administration of justice, crime and criminals, children and young persons, noncustodial treatment, custodial treatment and drugs. In addition to the foregoing, research supported by grants is also being conducted on race relations. Research by the Statistical Division concerns crime. The staff and addresses of research institutions are listed.

90908

AUTHORS: Shavlik, Frank.
ADDRESS: University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
TITLE: Institutional community interpersonal relations project.
SOURCEID: El Reno, Oklahoma, Federal Reformatory, 1970. 96 p.

A program involving 126 institution personnel, 72 staff members and 54 minimum custody inmates was established around the sensitivity or encounter group concept. Trained group moderators, who were all practicing clinical psychologists, were contracted from outside the institution. During the project the moderators met in day long

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session with groups composed of 8 staff members and 6 inmates. The program format is presented, the research and evaluation that was conducted on the effects and results of the program are summarized. The project was originally conceived to achieve the following general goals: 1) to increase the participants' self-understanding; 2) to increase the participants' understanding of other people; and 3) through this improved understanding of self and others, to achieve some overall improvement in the functioning of the institution. On the basis of the research that was conducted, it is reported specifically that these goals were reached. Particularly in the area of understanding other people, both the objective data that was gathered and the participants' reports of their own reactions and responses to the program, indicate that there was distinct and significant improvement in these areas.

90923

AUTHORS: Whitebread, Charles H., II.
ADDRESS: School of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
TITLE: Mass production justice and the constitutional ideal.
SOURCEID: Charlottesville, Virginia, Michie, 1970. 236 p. \$15.00.

Proceedings of a conference on problems associated with the misdemeanor held at Charlottesville, Va., April 10 to 12, 1969, are presented. The program and participants are listed. Addresses by A. Kenneth Pye on mass production justice and the Constitutional ideal, Frances A. Allen on small crimes and large problems: some constitutional dimensions, and Arnold M. Enker on lower courts are given in full. Comments of the discussions at the 4 workshops on police guidelines, providing counsel for the misdemeanor, the courts, and correctional policy and programs are summarized. An appendix on jury trials in misdemeanor cases is attached. 149 references.

91017

AUTHORS: Gross, Solomon.
ADDRESS: Law Enforcement Program, Northwestern Connecticut Community College, Winsted, Connecticut 06098
TITLE: Campus confrontation-Northwestern style.
SOURCE: Police Chief.
SOURCEID: 38(3):42, 1971.

The alienation of college students from the establishment, of which antagonism to the police is a byproduct, is discussed as evidenced in Northwestern Connecticut Community College. The existence of hostility toward police was primarily noticed in law enforcement classes where there was a mixing of older police students and younger participants. To further better relations, the Law Enforcement Department initiated a dialogue between a student and police officer panel on a wide range of relevant topics that was held in the college auditorium. The results were generally felt to be advantageous in furthering understanding and better community relations, and it is anticipated that further sessions of this type will be conducted for recruitment of college students into law enforcement and to minimize campus differences in this area.

91018

AUTHORS: Brown, Lee P.
ADDRESS: Law Enforcement Program, Portland State University, Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207
TITLE: Orientation of police-community relations programs.
SOURCE: Police Chief.
SOURCEID: 38(3):16,18-21, 1971.

A typology of police departments, based on their community relations orientation, is presented. A police department may orient its specialized programs in 1 of 4 general approaches. Each represents the development of programs which the department feels

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will better the relationship between the agency and the public. In addition to the primary orientation, however, the programs usually have characteristics of 1 or all of the other types. The 4 types are: 1) external orientation, in which programs are developed by a specialized unit and are directed towards the general public or various sections within the community; 2) youth orientation, characterized by the police community relation unit's concentration on the problems and needs of juvenile citizens; 3) service orientation, where the aim is alleviation of social problems; and 4) internal orientation, in which no special programs exist but the individual officers are considered the primary agents in community relations. A number of examples implemented in various urban areas are cited to illustrate each type of orientation. 22 references.

91048

AUTHORS: Crosby, Robert; Synder, David.
ADDRESS: Resource Management Corporation, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014
TITLE: Crime victimization in the black community: results of the Black Buyer II survey.
SOURCEID: Bethesda, Resource Management Corporation, 1970. 15 p.

Crime victimization in the black community is discussed in the results of the Black Buyer II survey, a study of 2000 urban black households. Major results are compared with a previous survey, and a description of the overall survey itself is provided. 3 references.

91079

AUTHORS: Gagnon, Georges; Germain, Christine; Tremblay, Madeleine; Dulude, Guy.
ADDRESS: Clinique d'Aide a l'Enfance de Montreal, Montreal Canada
TITLE: Investigation and prevention of juvenile delinquency: a working experience with the Montreal Police, Division of Juvenile aid.
TITLE: Depistage et prevention de la delinquance juvenile: une experience de travail avec la Section d'Aide a la Jeunesse de la Police de Montreal.
SOURCE: Revue des Services de Bien-Etre a l'Enfance et a la Jeunesse (Montreal).
SOURCEID: 10 (1):36-40, 1970.

The discovery and prevention of juvenile delinquency is discussed in a study conducted by a Canadian police division. A youth aid section of the police department aims at offering clinical service to individuals and families who present problems. Statistical data pertaining to the description, orientation, and treatment of case studies are included.

91090

AUTHORS: Goodhue and Wabasha County Juvenile Courts.
ADDRESS: Minnesota
TITLE: The 1969 annual report of Goodhue and Wabasha county juvenile courts.
SOURCEID: Goodhue and Wabasha County Juvenile Courts, 1970. 15 p.

Goodhue and Wabash County Juvenile Courts of Minnesota present their 1969 statistical annual report in tabular form. Data is collected on juvenile boys and girls, number of petitions filed each month and petitioners, offenses and reasons for appearances, and traffic violations and dispositions. Delinquency trend through the years for each county is included. Statistics show that there are fewer delinquents and fewer children on probation this year than last year.

91092

AUTHORS: Potenberg, Mordechai; Sarbin, Theodore R.
ADDRESS: School of social Work, and the Institute of Criminology,

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Hebrew University, Jerusalem
TITLE: Impact of differentially significant others on role involvement: an experiment with prison social types.
SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal Psychology.
SOURCEID: 77(2):97-107, 1971.

An experiment is performed to determine whether prison social type behavior is congruent with self or is a function of the significance of different audiences. In addition, degree of involvement in different roles (in the presence of different audiences) was assessed and compared for three samples of prisoners. Results showed that when fellow inmates served as audience, the typical prisoner "con" role was rated higher in involvement than when other selected audiences were present during enactments. When social welfare students comprised the audience, the social worker's role was rated higher in involvement than when others served as audiences. Involvement in the custodial officer role before a custodian audience unexpectedly was not rated higher than involvement under other audience conditions. When Ss were classified according to social type, the rated involvement in prisoner roles was congruent with the expectations for each social type. Prison social type behavior, in light of the results, is interpreted as a situational response to specific primary deprivations influenced by the degree of significance of specific audiences. The significance of an audience is differentially conceptualized in terms of the degree of influence relevant others may have over an actor's self in a given situation. 51 references. (Author abstract modified)

91100

AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Commission on drug crimes sought.
SOURCE: Law Officer.
SOURCEID: 4(1):21, 1971.

A commission on drug crimes is sought by Senator Mondale of Minnesota and Representative Rangel of New York. They asked Congress to create a commission to study the relationship between drug addiction and crime and to recommend solutions to the drug addiction problem. Comments of these 2 legislators are presented. They would like aid stopped to countries that refuse to cooperate in stopping heroin traffic.

91124

AUTHORS: New Jersey Youth Reception and Correction Center; Elias, Albert.
ADDRESS: Youth Reception and Correction Center, Yardville, N. J.
TITLE: State of New Jersey Youth Reception and Correction Center, Yardville: summary report for fiscal year 1969-1970.
SOURCEID: New Jersey Youth Reception and Correction Center, 1970. 10 p.

Accomplishments during the second year of operation of the Yardville N. J. Youth Reception and Correction Center are highlighted, additional problems are pointed out, and problems anticipated during the coming year are discussed. Programs were strengthened in 1969-1970 in the areas of intensive education, drug treatment, the readjustment program, and the work release program. Other problems were the development of a special program for parole violators, the establishment of a program to deal with the seriously disturbed offender not acceptable for admission to the State Hospital, and the need to coordinate programs within the complex. Areas that will require more attention include the increase in admissions, the morale and retention of staff members, and adequate support for the expanding work release program. Expanded services are planned by the social work department and more psychiatric services are needed by the psychology department, already very active. Work opportunities should be expanded. The educational program emphasized apprentice training in auto body and repair work,

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dry cleaning, food service, and computer training. During the forthcoming year a more systematic effort may be made to find jobs for trainees and to develop a college program.

91125

AUTHORS: National Institute of Mental Health; Zimring, Franklin E.
ADDRESS: Law School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: Crime and delinquency issues: perspectives on deterrence.
SOURCEID: Washington, Public Health Service, 1971. 109 p. 55 cents.

A monograph, one of a series on crime and delinquency issues, attempts to draw together some of the empirical and analytical discussions of deterrence in criminology, law, and various social sciences and to impose a conceptual organization on issues in deterrence. Definitions basic to the discussion are offered. Deterrence is discussed as a motive for official action in crime control. A tentative survey is made of issues relating to the effectiveness of threats as a mechanism for inducing compliance to law. Issues include: differences among men; types of threatened behavior, applicability and credibility, variations in threatened consequences and in severity of consequences, conscientious objection, and group pressure. A large number of studies of different types of threat must be made before plausible generalizations about marginal deterrence can be made, and future research will reveal more about small changes than large changes. 112 references.

91128

AUTHORS: Van Der Slik, Jack.
ADDRESS: M-9 State House, Springfield, Illinois 62706
TITLE: Pilot program to regroup institution inmates.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Legislative Council Research Dept., 1970. 9 p.

A pilot program to regroup institution inmates, part of an Illinois legislative proposal to combine inmates into multipurpose institutions, is described. Criticisms of academics and practitioners are reported, although there is some encouragement for further consideration of the idea. Some consideration is also given to the pursuit of a pilot project. 2 references.

91129

AUTHORS: Mooney, James T.
ADDRESS: M-9 State House, Springfield, Illinois 62706
TITLE: A.B.A. criminal justice standards and Illinois law: pretrial release.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Legislative Council Research Dept., 1970. 7 p.

An American Bar Association Project which resulted in the promulgation of minimum standards for criminal justice is discussed in relation to Illinois law. Insofar as these standards relate to the pretrial release of persons charged with crime, they are designed to: 1) broaden the power of police officers in the field and at the police station to release the accused on a citation to appear in court rather than subjecting him to arrest and police station custody; 2) to minimize greatly the use of money bail through a liberal policy of granting defendants release pending trial by the use of court orders to appear, undertakings by the defendant to appear on his own recognizance, and the imposition and enforcement of conditions of release other than the setting of money bail. 1 reference.

91142

AUTHORS: Galindo, Antonio Sanchez.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: /Study about the recidivism in the central penitentiary in

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the state of Mexico./
TITLE: Estudio sobre la reincidencia en el Centro Penitenciario del Estado de Mexico.
SOURCE: Derecho Penal Contemporaneo (Mexico).
SOURCEID: No. 39:13-28, 1970.

The concepts of recidivism and the first offense are discussed in terms of their significance to criminology and penology. It is noted that it is necessary to maintain clear ideas about these concepts in order to separate one from the other and to establish classification, treatment, and individualization. Recidivism is discussed from the standpoint of political crimes, rhythmical phenomenon in criminality, rebellion that is present in a large sector of the society, such as juvenile delinquents, young adult delinquents, beatniks, hippies, and yippies. The crimes which are committed repeatedly are: robbery, vagrancy, narcotic traffic and unconventional living. 32 references.

91148
AUTHORS: Jordan, Daniel C.; Dye, Larry L.
ADDRESS: School of Education, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.
TITLE: Delinquency - an assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p.

In an assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, an analysis of the legislative and administrative problems is made and recommendations for changes are made to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; major trends and issues in delinquency prevention have also been identified and the results of a seminar addressing those issues are presented. As a result of legislative problems centering around the issue of "block grant" vs "direct grant" funding, the Appropriations Committee did not appropriate nearly as much money in 1969 as had been authorized for the administration of the Act. Administratively the legislation suffered under a "lame duck" administration and a lack of leadership. The seminar conducted by the School of Education, University of Massachusetts, brought together social scientists, delinquency program administrators, line correctional workers, university staff and students, and delinquent and potentially delinquent youths to consider such subjects as legal aspects of juvenile justice, state and community prevention programs, innovations in youth programs, and delinquency prevention through social change. 177 references.

91149
AUTHORS: Jordan, Daniel C.; Dye, Larry L.
ADDRESS: School of Education, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.
TITLE: "A national strategy for delinquency prevention."
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Mass., 1970. 288 p. (p. I-1 -I-49).

Recommendations to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) call for amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Bill in a comprehensive law enforcement and delinquency prevention legislative package. Amendments should call for: a) more training of law enforcement personnel in the problems of delinquency prevention; b) an overall concentrated attack on the problems of delinquency prevention; and c) closer cooperation among federal agencies in working out details of a comprehensive strategy towards delinquency prevention. The Justice Department should have adequate funds to deal with the problems of delinquent youth, but delinquency prevention reflects a much larger concern than just the courts and law enforcement agencies, encompassing educational health, community mental health, welfare administration, recreational, employment, and other social programs. Since HEW administers most of

the programs dealing with the broadly based concern of delinquency prevention, it should take the initiative in providing leadership in coordinating all aspects of prevention. 3 references. (Author abstract modified)

91150

AUTHORS: Jordan, Daniel C.
ADDRESS: School of Education, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.
TITLE: Learning competence and the release of human potential: a new conceptual basis for delinquency prevention programs and the treatment of youthful offenders.
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 1-24).

A tentative formulation of a general theory for understanding a wide range of criminal behaviors is made and the conceptual basis for a new educational model with implications for delinquency prevention and the treatment of offenders is explained. Anything that suppresses human potential is seen as potentially criminogenic, particularly if the suppressed person responds to the frustration in aggressive ways. Sources of suppression are found in the family and the home, institutionalized discrimination against the poor and the ignorant, and in the affluent suburban life style. A new educational model emphasizes the development of psychomotor, perceptual, cognitive, affective, volitional, moral, and aesthetic capacities to the full to enable each person to handle frustration adequately rather than becoming mentally ill or turning to delinquency and crime. 32 references.

91151

AUTHORS: Fosen, Robert; Eisenberg, Terry.
ADDRESS: American Institutes for Research, Silver Spring, Maryland
TITLE: Law enforcement, delinquency, and "the outsider" as helper.
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 25-45).

Police and Community Enterprise (Project PACE), a police/community relations program funded by the Ford Foundation and the City of San Francisco, is described, the extent to which young people have been involved is discussed, and accomplishments pointed out. Experiences as outsiders working with a law enforcement agency are described and guidelines suggested. The dimensions of delinquency, factors affecting delinquency and its prevention, and law enforcement's role are considered. Recommendations for improving the police mission of preventing or curtailing juvenile delinquency are: 1) the police and the community should decide which juvenile cases are suitable for prejudicial disposition; 2) cases deemed suitable for adjustment should be referred to a youth serving agency, and cases referred to juvenile court should be serious in nature.

91152

AUTHORS: Cohen, Fred.
ADDRESS: School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, Albany, N. Y.
TITLE: A lawyer looks at juvenile justice.
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 47-65).

The various eras of special legal concern for the juvenile are reviewed, the current era of heightened judicial concern for procedural regularity in the juvenile court is examined, and suggestions on ways to reduce delinquency are offered. Until the time of the industrial revolution it was not uncommon for children over the age of 7 to be treated as felons. Toward the end of the

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Nineteenth Century humanitarian reformers worked to bring about juvenile confinement apart from adults, separate juvenile hearings, and a probation system. The first juvenile court was established in 1899, ushering in an era of governmental benevolence. Supreme Court rulings in the cases of Kent v. United States and In Re Gault, granting the right to counsel and the right to disclosure of court records in juvenile cases, might effect basic changes in the system, but there is wholesale dodging of the right to counsel requirement and the lawyer often finds himself hamstrung. It is suggested that the jurisdiction of the juvenile court should be restricted to the most serious offenses and that incarceration should be a last resort after every other sanction has been attempted. 26 references.

91153

AUTHORS: Korn, Richard R.
ADDRESS: California State Crime Commission, Berkeley, Calif.
TITLE: State planning in delinquency prevention.
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 67-86).

The bureaucratic process of control as it exists in public education, the armed forces, and public social institutions is examined and found to be corrupting and dehumanizing. A complete revision of our present system is called for, based on the present progressive tax system and the currently recommended proposals for a guaranteed annual income, possibly based on a system of negative income tax. State planning in delinquency prevention, education, and in correctional, medical, and other services should be abolished. State tasks should be limited to collecting revenue, establishing justice, and providing for the common defense. The principal relation between the citizen and his government will be that of constituent to elected representatives. 5 references.

91155

AUTHORS: Hardy, Kenneth.
ADDRESS: D. C. Department of Corrections, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Community-based correctional programs.
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 119-138).

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections has developed a concept of a community based correctional program that stresses the importance of total community involvement as a means of easing the inmate's reentry into the community and getting the community to accept its role in the rehabilitative process. The Department's Community Correctional Centers Program began in 1964 with a halfway house for parolees and "good time" releases operated under a contract with the Bureau of Rehabilitation. Private agencies, including Efforts from Ex-Convicts and Psychiatric Institute Foundation, were recruited to establish additional contract facilities. The importance of individual counseling and of employment in the rehabilitation process have been emphasized. The Department will eventually administer 9 centers and the contractors will administer 9, involving work release and other programs for a total of 630 inmates. Contracting for services is effective because it allows a wider range of innovations and is faster acting and more flexible. Statistics are given on facilities, their location and average daily population, and on program costs.

91156

AUTHORS: Adams, William T.
ADDRESS: Division of Institutions, Olympia, Washington.
TITLE: Innovations in delinquency training.
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 139-158).

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The Community Resources Development program, conducted by the Washington State Division of Institutions as an innovative training experiment for correctional staff, is described as culture shock training. Training occurs at the training center, located in an old residential/transient hotel in Seattle's highest crime area, as well as in the inner city and the Black community. Goals are to provide: 1) an understanding of urban life; 2) skills for the correctional worker; 3) the capacity to communicate with those in other community agencies; and 5) the inclusion of the community in the training. Training design is didactic (seminars and films), interactional (small group discussion, role playing, and psychodrama), and empirical (clinical field experiences). Members of the community and street persons serve as basic instructors. Field training consists of: 1) looking for a job; 2) riding in police patrol cars; 3) living with a family; 4) work and health placements in a service program; 5) escape, crisis, and learning through daytime community hours; and 6) odyssey, when trainees were asked to move into the streets. 3 references.

91157

AUTHORS: Grant, Joan.
ADDRESS: Youth, Arts and Social Changes, Nicasio, Calif.
TITLE: The arts and youth development.
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 159-181).

A survey of arts programs involving youth was made with the aim of evaluating their implications for delinquency prevention and youth development and 3 proposals for action built on some of these ideas are discussed. Some of the programs were recreational, some aimed at personal and personality change, some at social change, and some at delinquency reduction. The point is made that young people need a creative way of expressing themselves and that they have something worthwhile to say. The 3 proposals all intend to use the performing arts for opening communication between youth and community; all suggest that youth can fill important roles in community development; and all look toward a community self-study as a way of developing power. A theater and film making program in North Richmond, California, involving boys from an impoverished black community, although still in existence, has not developed into the hub of intracommunity communication originally planned, partly because of inadequate funding and partly because of new outside staff. A similar idea never developed in the South Bronx because it was not funded. The third proposal is to provide youth with an alternative to delinquency or dropping out by paying them to participate in workshops, using the performing arts for expressing, communicating, and perhaps for changing the community itself rather than their own behavior. 4 references.

91159

AUTHORS: Grant, J. Douglas.
ADDRESS: Social Action Research Center, Oakland, Calif.
TITLE: Delinquency prevention through participation in social change.
SOURCE: In: Jordan, D., Delinquency.
SOURCEID: Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 215-239).

A new careers model for delinquency prevention being developed on funds from a federal education research grant is described. The model links education from the third year of high school to graduate school with intern type paid work experience in administration of justice agencies. The aim is to provide a means for youth to participate in constructive approaches to social change through established institutions. Areas where social change is anticipated include: 1) the changing world of work as technology advances; 2) the minorities and youth; 3) civil rights and civil liberties; and 4)

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education. To put such a model into operation it is necessary to work simultaneously with the staff of relevant social agencies and educational institutions. Relevant agencies might include probation and parole departments, juvenile detention facilities, juvenile and adult correctional facilities, and legal assistance police departments. Educational institutions would include high schools, junior colleges, and 4 year colleges and universities. A preparatory phase of 3 months would be necessary for social agency and education staff as well as for the new careerists. 24 references.

91169

AUTHORS: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Judicial Division.
ADDRESS: Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
TITLE: Training schools - 1968.
SOURCEID: Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1970. 44 p. 75 cents.

A bilingual statistical report of Canadian training school activities for juvenile delinquents is presented for 1968. The data for the statistical count are acquired by use of 3 reporting forms: population movement form; admission form; and release form. The first record shows the gross movement of population into and out of provincially operated or supervised training schools. This is a duplicated count in some cases, as a child may have more than 1 movement during the year. A second record, however, details unduplicated figures of that portion of the total population admitted to the schools for a period of training or released thereafter. A final breakdown is also given, the totals representing the portion of the unduplicated count admitted as delinquents or for protection and subsequently released after training.

91200

AUTHORS: Lewin, Gertrud W.
ADDRESS: 203 Lexington Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: From the Massachusetts court clinics: social work in the psychiatric court clinic.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
SOURCEID: 15(1):52-58, 1971.

Four case histories are reviewed to illustrate the cooperative efforts of several professional disciplines in successful therapeutic treatment involving the families of delinquents as well as the offenders themselves. These cases originated in a Massachusetts court clinic which is in itself a unique example of professional intergroup relationships in that it involves mental health workers who are trained to understand and help people, and legally trained people whose task is to control lawbreakers. In the cases analyzed, a social worker treated the mother or wife of the offender and a psychiatrist treated the offender, while both worked through the probation officer assigned by the court. It is emphasized that none of the participants could have accomplished effective treatment working alone. 1 reference.

91215

AUTHORS: Clare, P. K.
ADDRESS: Criminology Program, Department of Sociology, Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota 56001
TITLE: Toward a rational approach to institutional punishment.
SOURCE: Police.
SOURCEID: 15(3):65-68, 1971.

The positive and negative effects on public opinion resulting from reports in the mass media on the contemporary corrections system is reviewed. Nathan Leopold's opinions on imprisonment and rehabilitation are critically examined, and it is emphasized that confinement remains a vital element in the rehabilitation process. 11 references.

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91223

AUTHORS: Mendelwicz, J.; Wilnotte, J.; Stoguard, W.
ADDRESS: Hopital Universitaire Brugmann
TITLE: /Genetic determinants of delinquency: problems of the anomaly XY.
TITLE: Les determinants genetiques de la delinquance: problemes de l'anomalie XY.
SOURCE: Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie (Bruxelles).
SOURCEID: 50(5):439-469, 1970.

After an historic review tracing the evolution of research in chromosome anomaly, an examination is presented of the fundamental ideas within the framework of hereditary determinants of delinquency and criminality. Psychological, morphogenetic, and biological characteristics of the XY syndrome are exposed. In conclusion, discussion is given to the medicolegal and judiciary implications of the XY anomaly. 210 references.

91226

AUTHORS: Wisconsin Division of Corrections; Hubble, Maurice E.; Hoffman, Arlene.
ADDRESS: Division of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Development, and Research, P. O. Box 669, Madison, Wisconsin 53701
TITLE: Offenders admitted to adult correctional institutions, calendar 1968.
SOURCEID: Madison, Wisconsin, Division of Corrections, 1970. 29 p.

A descriptive bulletin furnishes information about offenders admitted to Wisconsin Adult Correctional Institutions during calendar year 1968. In addition, statistical data highlight selected information about offenders first admitted into adult institutions during the most recent 5 year period and reveal selected information about 1967 and 1968 readmissions. The reported information is routinely accumulated from institution record offices and social service staffs.

91233

AUTHORS: Reiser, Martin.
ADDRESS: Los Angeles Police Department, 150 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California 90012
TITLE: The police psychologist as consultant.
SOURCE: Police.
SOURCEID: 15(3):58-60, 1971.

The use of police psychologists as consultants is discussed in view of increasing awareness of the importance of psychological factors in many areas of police work. The multifaceted clinical, educational, and research psychologists and management consultant like duties of the police psychologist are cited. Problems facing the consultant are discussed, including establishing an effective place in the organization, the ethical and practical problems of being a staff member in the organization, having a therapist role with individual employees, and conflicts due to the need to remain loyal to the organization's goals while in certain situations assuming a neutral position. Examples of the police psychologist consultant's functions are listed, and prospects for the expansion of psychological services are forecast. 9 references.

91282

AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: Human relations: law enforcement in a changing community.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. \$9.95.

Problems facing police - community relations in combatting crime are discussed, along with suggestions for solving resulting tensions. The emerging law enforcement concept of active involvement in

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community relations is probed. Developing local social forces and difficulties which they initiate for effective law enforcement are also identified. 40 references.

91283

AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: An introduction to the problem.
SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 3-17).

Causes of problems of police - community relations are briefly reviewed, emphasizing those involving racial tension. Racial tension is not a new phenomenon. The growth of the cities has resulted in the emergence of considerable difficulties for law enforcement agencies and American tradition appears to have been influenced by major differences in the ethnic background of those comprising the cities' population. Therefore, society's enforcement of behavior regulations has moved beyond the point of simple, uncomplicated answers. Discharge of this particular police responsibility therefore must necessarily become a matter of community relations. Law enforcement human relations is defined as: police participation in any activity that seeks law observance through respect rather than enforcement. Law enforcement agencies have found themselves caught in a period of unusual uncertainty due primarily to 2 developments: (1) Recent decisions made by the United States Supreme Court; (2) The series of civil disturbances associated with a wide range of efforts to upgrade the status of minority groups. Civil disobedience does not apply to violent and destructive behavior, but instead the term applies to peaceful demonstration against a law believed to be unjust or immoral. Recently, the term has been misapplied and under the guise of civil disobedience, anarchy has appeared. 8 references. (Author abstract modified)

91284

AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: The nature and scope of the problem.
SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 19-49).

The nature and scope of criminal activity and violence in the United States is reviewed, emphasizing that such problems have been a part of this society and that of most others throughout history. Brief summaries of major riots that have occurred in the United States are presented to point out that contemporary disturbances are often quite similar in many respects to disturbances throughout America's history. The general view of antisocial behavior relating to mob violence holds that such actions are not in themselves the problem but, instead, a product of various social conditions. Social and economic conditions in cities where riots have taken place constitute a clear pattern of disadvantage for Negroes, when compared with whites, for Negroes living either in the area where the riot took place or outside it. Although American society has undergone a rapid transition from rural to urban, the governmental system has changed very little. Statistical information in the area of employment, population, and crime brings into focus the effect of many problems on racial strife. 8 references. (Author abstract modified)

91285

AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: Social problems and constitutional government: impact on law enforcement.

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SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 51-65).

A discussion is presented of the impact of social problems on law enforcement, and the influence of constitutional government on the solution of such problems. Various limitations and restrictions on law enforcement are considered in the context of free constitutional government. Unrest is discussed as a consequence of disparity between the interests or needs of individuals and governmental methods of dealing with such interests or needs. The influence of both legislative and judicial process in constitutional government is considered, with judicial influence cited as having the greater immediate impact on law enforcement in a changing community. The United States Supreme Court decisions are reviewed in terms of, first, their immediate consequence on law enforcement and then, their indirect impact on decisions that tend to call attention to the gross limitations of political and economic power available to some individuals. 7 references. (Author abstract modified)

91286

AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: The problem of the police image in a changing community.
SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 67-99).

The problem of the police image in a changing community setting is discussed, emphasizing that the police have historically been used for political and social control, but in the past, they have done their work with almost unanimous support from the middle and upper class. Now this is not so. The very nature of police work leads to both private and public resentment; a certain amount of resentment is natural and must be expected. In order to promote and maintain a good police image, it is of paramount importance that police officers thoroughly understand the abilities of the small minority who are extremely capable of manipulating a situation for ends totally at odds with the concepts of justice, order, and free expression of views. Police must: 1) use techniques that will maintain order by means of legitimate controls; 2) uphold the law by steadfastly using the law; and 3) be able to isolate and arrest those guilty of illegal acts without indiscriminate attacks upon the innocent. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

91335

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Pennsylvania
TITLE: Successful parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. \$6.75.

The goals of criminal and juvenile parole programs are examined, and a new approach to successful parolee - parole officer relationships is suggested. By demonstrating the application of common sense and theory it is shown how, under most circumstances, a parole can be successfully completed by the average offender. Emphasis is placed on the effects of rapidly changing times, and the various philosophies and approaches to parole as well as the dual responsibility of the parole officer and the offender in the rehabilitation process and the resultant protection of society. The suggested guidelines include methods of supervision and training as well as techniques for dealing with special problems that arise in the parole process when dealing with uncooperative offenders, alcoholics, or sex offenders. The importance of good public relations with the community is also treated along with the role of psychological and psychiatric treatment in the rehabilitation process for some offenders. 26 references.

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91336

AUTHORS: Evrard; Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Criminals - are they born or made.
SOURCE: In: Evrard F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 14-20).

The basic causes of criminal behavior are briefly discussed, emphasizing the fact that most offenders are a product of the social forces around them to which for various reasons they have been unable to adjust. A prime cause of current crime rates is an overindulgent society which must satisfy even the most insignificant whims with whatever measures appear necessary. In order to transform criminal behavior into acceptable conduct, rehabilitation, counseling, and punishment are parts of the process. The latter approach is necessary since some offenders, particularly the less intelligent ones, require punishment or deprivation in order to relate words of advice to positive action. By realizing that punishment is a part of the conditioning process, the parolee can appreciate its value as a learning experience and make him want to change his living habits.

91337

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Communication.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 47-50).

The importance of effective communication between counselor and client in guaranteeing successful parole is briefly discussed. Such a relationship is necessary in order to clarify roles in the rehabilitation process and to establish the conditions through which the needs of the parolee can be understood and the instructions of the counselors can be assimilated without resentment. It is stressed that parole agents must be aware of their own prejudices and feelings when seeking the most effective manner of reaching his client. A prudent and tactful manner is particularly important when dealing with the many adult offenders with subnormal intelligence and social adjustment.

91338

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Guidelines for agents.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 51-59).

Practical guidelines for parole agents are suggested for effective implementation of their duties to both parolee and society. Such individuals must have a sincere interest in their profession, compassion for the offender, and a desire to shape the latter's future so as to improve the community in which he must live. In this challenging, yet often frustrating career, the parole officer must constantly master his own emotions, as well as those of his client. He must also possess a thorough knowledge of his responsibilities and the extent of his authority, in order to be in command of the many situations with which he will be confronted. Such an approach will ensure the effective discharge of responsibility without becoming unnecessarily involved in the problems and possible failures of his clients.

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91339

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Ploys used by parolees.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 60-64).

Various ploys and subterfuges often used by parolees are briefly discussed in an attempt to alert parole officers with the methods used by offenders to attain a desired goal. It is stressed that corrections officers must always be aware of the irresponsible and inadequate behavior of many offenders and the lengths to which they may go to disguise it. False dependency, as exemplified by a number of positive and negative attitudes; significant changes in the parolee - agent relationship; and the tendency by the offender to blame others for his problems and failures are several methods often utilized to gain psychological advantage over the counselor. It is the responsibility of the counselor to force the client to be honest with himself and to accept his responsibilities in an adult manner, in which case he would have no need for such devious methods.

91340

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Interviewing and counseling the parolee.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 65-77).

Techniques, objectives, and problems of interviewing and counseling parolees are discussed, and the 4 major types of counselor - parolee meetings are described. These are: instructional interviews, fact finding interviews, confirmation sessions, and counseling sessions. Each must be purposeful, well organized, and lead toward more complex objectives. Parole supervision by means of various treatment methods, including counseling, incarceration, and psychological and psychiatric evaluation, has as its ultimate goal a rehabilitated, well adjusted, clear thinking person. Ideally every parolee will have gained true insight into his former patterns of behavior, and with this realization he will have hopefully changed his ways. Each agent must have this in mind when working with his various cases. Keeping a parolee from returning to a life of crime is an accomplishment, but a higher achievement is to help parolees understand the reasons for their abnormal behavior and then to learn to live within the accepted norms of society.

91341

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin, H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Relationship with employers.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F.; Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 78-84).

Parolee relationships with prospective employers are discussed, and the role of the parole officer in fostering good relations in this area is stressed. Various ploys used by offenders as an excuse for unemployment are briefly treated, with the observation that a person honestly desiring work will find it, even if the job is below his capabilities. The parole officer must therefore encourage his client to continue working and aid where possible in establishing the necessary contacts and/or understanding on the part of the employer. In addition, close contact with parolee employers gives the corrections officer a reliable source of information concerning his clients behavior and achievements. At the same time, the free service offered to employers regarding potential workers is also an

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advantage to them and to the community.

91342

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probations and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Alcohol and the parolee.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 85-87).

Problems of alcohol addiction among parolees are briefly discussed, emphasizing that statistics indicate that 50% of parole violators are guilty of alcoholic overindulgence. Psychological factors causing a tendency among offenders to depend upon alcohol are treated, along with characteristics of problem drinkers that enable them to live outwardly normal lives. The parole officer's responsibility is to attempt to keep alcoholic beverages from his client's contact, and when necessary, refer problem and acute drinkers to rehabilitative programs, such as Alcoholics Anonymous.

91343

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: The sex offender.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 88-93).

Types of sex offenses most often encountered by correctional workers are briefly treated, emphasizing difficulties in dealing with this type of criminal. These difficulties stem from the fact that the offender cannot admit his guilt and cannot understand his motivation to commit this type of act. The most common sexual offenses include: rape, incest, homosexuality, voyeur behavior, and child molesting. In order to persuade the sex offender to admit his guilt and attempt to correct it, the parole agent must generate a genuine sympathy to encourage him to seek professional psychiatric help. Constant supervision during the treatment and followup period must then be exercised to detect any continuation of the deviant behavior.

91344

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin H.
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Use of psychiatric and psychological treatment.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 94-97).

Use of psychiatric and psychological treatment for parolees is discussed, emphasizing that the parole officer should be fully aware of the services available, as well as the results that can be expected. Full cooperation when psychiatric referral is made is necessary to bolster the client and to make necessary case information available to the therapist. Problems involving such treatment are often due to the fact that most parolees merely require routine care for neurotic conditions which are not likely to yield quick results. Further difficulties are encountered in a lack of feedback between therapist and parole officer following referral. Successful rehabilitation is most likely when a cooperative attitude by parolee, therapist, and agent exists.

91345

AUTHORS: Evrard, Franklin, H.

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ADDRESS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Allentown, Penna.
TITLE: Public relations.
SOURCE: In: Evrard, F., Successful Parole.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 123 p. (p. 98-105).

The importance of good public relations between parole officials and the community is discussed, emphasizing improvements in this area over the past few decades. Mass news media has enabled education of the public as to the purposes, methods, and needs of the parole system. Effective parole systems therefore include in their organization a public relations section to accomplish such goals. Not only the procedures of parole administration require explanation, but also the philosophies and theories behind parolee reintegration into the community. Several approaches toward achieving better public attitudes toward the parole system are suggested.

91348
AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, University of California, Santa Cruz, California
TITLE: The psychology and significance of attitudes.
SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 155-170).

A brief study of the nature of attitudes, with particular emphasis upon the hostile attitude of citizens toward police is given. Five influences on social behavior are: the nature of the social situation, the prevailing social norms, a person's personality, a person's transitory condition, and the way a person perceives and interprets a situation. Most social scientists regard the latter factor as being equivalent to attitude. After defining the word attitude and listing some of the important dimensions of attitudes, concern is given to how people acquire attitudes. Psychoanalytical and learning theory are used to explain the acquisition of negative attitudes toward police. From theory the focus shifts to concrete matters and some studies of attitudes toward the police are reviewed. The population of the United States as a whole is felt to have a positive attitude toward police. However, minority group members were more likely to have a negative attitude. Finally, some suggestions as to what each individual law enforcement officer can do to improve attitudes toward the police are enumerated. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

91349
AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: Signs of the problem.
SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 173-189).

Signs of the problem of social unrest and criminal activity are discussed, emphasizing that anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists have noted signs of change in the social structure which tend to highlight people's dissatisfactions. In a democracy individuals are able to express these dissatisfactions in approved manners. Law enforcement officers must allow people the prerogative to express dissatisfaction as long as it is done in a lawful manner. Because once tensions are aroused, precipitating incidents easily set off violent disorders, a check of the buildup of tension is important. Tension followed by a precipitating incident triggers civil disorders. Communication between police and public is of great help in resolving or preventing the rise of tension and, consequently, of open conflict. Especially helpful is giving minorities and ghetto residents the chance to express their grievances. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

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91350

AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: Implications of group behavior for police.
SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 191-207).

General implication of group behavior as viewed by behavioral scientists are reviewed for the benefit of police programs to deal with social unrest. How crowds are formed and the characteristics of crowds are viewed. By examining such characteristics as size, duration, identification, and polarization, certain strategies for handling a crowd are formulated for police use. The acting or aggressive crowd is also viewed from a sociological frame of reference. Finally, the behavior of the individual in the crowd situation is examined. Essentially, this is to view the crowd from the psychological standpoint. The government's responsibility in the just, speedy, and effective handling of potential situations of civil unrest is a problem in which the police are genuinely concerned. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

91352

AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: Community relations programs: nature and purpose.
SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 223-237).

The concept of police organization programming to anticipate and to deal with community problems is discussed. Both the nature of community relations programs and the purpose of such programming are treated. In this context, influences on behavior are presented as forces, and forces are related to the power to encourage voluntary conformity to law. Human relations is cast as the instrument through which respect for police might be sought, and respect for police is cast as a prime requisite of voluntary observance of law. The basis for both founded and unfounded beliefs about police are reviewed in terms of ways in which an unfavorable police image is perpetuated, and in ways in which community support for police is lost. It is noted that success in community relations programming often depends on general community support, but establishing majority support in some instances poses a great dilemma by producing minority rejection. Examples of concrete efforts to systematically meet this dilemma were cited. 4 references. (Author abstract modified)

91356

AUTHORS: Schoenfeld, C. G.
ADDRESS: New York University, Law School, New York, N. Y.
TITLE: Psychoanalysis, criminal justice planning and reform, and the law.
SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.
SOURCEID: 7(4):313-327, 1971.

Psychoanalytic factors relating to the nature of criminal behavior and the importance of their consideration in criminal justice planning and legislation are discussed. Those involved in criminal justice planning and reform should take into account the psychoanalytic point of view and the psychological soundness of plans for criminal justice reform. This is a point of view not often heard. Psychoanalytic theory, along with its practitioners, has been relegated to obscurity by those who are most influential in criminal justice reform. 52 references. (Journal abstract modified)

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91367

AUTHORS: Lukianowicz, Wacysz.
ADDRESS: 33 North Circular Road, Belfast 15, Northern Ireland.
TITLE: Juvenile offenders: a study of 50 remand home and training school girls in Northern Ireland.
SOURCE: Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica (Kobenhavn).
SOURCEID: 47(1):1-37, 1971.

The type of offenses, the age and the personality of offenders, their family dynamics, their social class and religion -- were studied in 50 girls remanded by Juvenile Courts in a Training School in Northern Ireland for a psychiatric assessment. Some conclusions were drawn regarding the family dynamics and traditions, and the influence of the social factors, in particular the traditional slum subculture, on the personality development of a young offender. A few examples of the typical kind of offenses and of some offenders were sketched. Certain suggestions regarding the temporary disposal and the long-term social rehabilitation and re-education of the young offenders and of their parents were put forward. The further fate of the offenders and the findings of the followup over the period of 2 to 5 years were reviewed. Some preventive measures were suggested and a comparison was made with some other countries, with a review of their ways of prevention of delinquency among the teenagers. 85 references. (Author abstract).

91395

AUTHORS: Bradley, Thomas.
ADDRESS: City Council, Los Angeles, California
TITLE: Testing the survival of the democratic process.
SOURCE: In: Urban Research Corp., Preventive Detention.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. (p. 272-283).

Preventive detention is discussed in relation to the survival of the American democratic process, with emphasis on the issues confronting the poor. Attacks on the courts are analyzed as are concepts of law and order. Proposals such as the legislation on preventive detention are seen as means of alienating the very people who need the most concern.

91402

AUTHORS: Benson, Robert S.; Wolman, Harold.
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Law enforcement and criminal justice.
SOURCE: In: Benson, R., Counterbudget.
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1971. 348 p. (p. 217-231).

Recommendations of the National Urban Coalition are presented for law enforcement and criminal justice. It is noted that the ultimate objective of federal actions should be the reduction of crime through programs that may reduce its social and economic causes, and coordinated efforts to improve the entire criminal justice system. In the immediate future, federal assistance should provide aid for state and local criminal justice systems with incentives encouraging upgrading of police departments and improvements in court, corrections, and treatment systems. Specific recommendations deal with: police personnel quality upgrading through salary supplementation and federal block grants; court reform; legal service project and staff increases; community based rehabilitation; probation, parole, job training and drug alcohol treatment support; increased outlays against organized crime; increased research and statistical analysis activities.

91407

AUTHORS: Griffin, John.
ADDRESS: Hertfordshire, England
TITLE: A look at parole.
SOURCE: Police Journal (London).
SOURCEID: 44(4):11-16, 1971.

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The parole system in England is discussed from the police viewpoint. Its history is reviewed along with its specific operations and analysis of what kind of prisoners get parole and who gets recalled. It is concluded that there is little room for complacency, for it is the warnings of the pessimists which have led to the cautious operation of the scheme thus far, and it is because of this caution that the early results have been encouraging. Those who advocate the expansion of the scheme to include large numbers of long-term serious offenders must accept that these men are greater risks and that the failure rate will inevitably be higher.

91413

AUTHORS: Urban Research Corporation; Cullen, Sue.
ADDRESS: 5464 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60615
TITLE: Preventive detention.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. \$10.00.

A conference on preventive detention, the detention without bail of offenders judged to be habitual or dangerous, is discussed in view of controversy surrounding proposed legislation. Presented in the forum are lines of argument both in favor of some form of preventive detention and against it. Specific chapters deal with: the bill itself, the alternative of bail, the ROR experience, the dangerous or habitual offenders, the question of constitutionality, the disorder problem, alternatives to detention, and the survival of the democratic process.

91414

AUTHORS: Hazard, Geoffrey C., Jr.; Santarelli, Donald A.; McGrath, George P.; Carey, Sarah; Burnham, David.
ADDRESS: University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: The preventive detention bill.
SOURCE: In: Urban Research Corp., Preventive Detention.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. (p. 7-47).

Several aspects of the preventive detention bill are discussed by various experts in the field of criminal justice. Conflicting opinions are offered dealing with: constitutional law, official power, the use of money bond, impact on violent street crime, crime rate on bail, time factors in the judicial process, means of operation, narcotic addiction factors, due process, detention for mental observation, overpopulation in detention facilities, individualized attention, the Safe Streets Act, and the use of preventive detention during civil disorders. Debate by the forum participants is also included.

91415

AUTHORS: Pepper, Claude; Morris, Norval R.; Oaks, Dallin.
ADDRESS: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: Bail or preventive detention.
SOURCE: In: Urban Research Corp., Preventive Detention.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. (p. 48-89).

Bail versus preventive detention is debated by conference panel members. Arguments in favor of preventive detention include: it insures appearance at a trial; it prevents tampering with evidence; it prevents crime on bail. It is noted that preventive detention is not really a significant factor in crime control and that it is in fact already widespread. Several reasons are given for opposing preventive detention: it represents a downgrading of society's aspirations; its power would be abused; there are difficulties in prediction; it would not justify the price to be paid; it would add to the already overloaded system; it would impose an additional type of penalty; it might even increase the amount of crime. The money bail system is seen as preferable in spite of its hypocrisy. Further panel discussion is included.

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91416

AUTHORS: Murphy, Tim.
ADDRESS: District Court of General Sessions, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: Report on the ROR experience.
SOURCE: In: Urban Research Corp., Preventive Detention.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. (p. 89-116).

A general sessions court judge reports on the ROR experience, or aspects of the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1966. Its broad outlines are supported, although specific problems are emphasized. Discussion covers personal bond, the Bail Agency, outstanding bench warrants, narcotics addicts and prostitutes, out of court hearings, crime on bail, type of offender, supervision and notice system, family impact and time factors in granting trials.

91417

AUTHORS: Bellows, Jason E.; Locke, John; Patner, Marshall; Wald, Patricia.
ADDRESS: Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: Preventive detention and the dangerous or habitual offender.
SOURCE: In: Urban Research Corp., Preventive Detention.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. (p. 116-159).

Preventive detention and the dangerous habitual offender is discussed by panel members. General areas of consideration include statistical analyses; the situation confronting a person who has been deemed dangerous, presented from the attorney's point of view; the types of crime in the areas of predictability in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. The general practicality of preventive detention is debated.

91418

AUTHORS: Ervin, Sam J.
ADDRESS: United States Senate, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: The question of constitutionality.
SOURCE: In: Urban Research Corp., Preventive Detention.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. (p. 159-192).

The question of constitutionality is discussed as it relates to preventive detention. The Bail Reform Act is seen as 1) recognizing that every person charged with a noncapital crime has an absolute right to bail prior to his trial, and 2) implementing the proposition that no man should be denied liberty pending his trial because of his poverty. This liberty is seen as being absolutely guaranteed by the Eighth Amendment.

91419

AUTHORS: Mattick, Hans; Israel, Jerold; Buxbaum, Richard; Hamilton, Charles.
ADDRESS: Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: Preventive detention and the disorder problem.
SOURCE: In: Urban Research Corp., Preventive Detention.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. (p. 192-232).

Conference panel debate deals with preventive detention and the disorder problem. The administration of justice during riots is discussed, and the use of high bail is seen as being punitive. Further consideration is given to: the use of limited preventive detention during riots, control of bail practices, decisions dealing with suspension of individual rights, individual hardships during a period of a general dragnet, citizen reactions to civil disorders, curfews, and preventive release.

91420

AUTHORS: Bellows, Jason E.; Murphy, Patrick; Thompson, James;

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LaFave, Wayne.
 ADDRESS: Chicago, Illinois
 TITLE: Alternatives to detention.
 SOURCE: In: Urban Research Corp., Preventive Detention.
 SOURCEID: Chicago, Urban Research, 1971. 381 p. (p. 232-272).

Alternatives to preventive detention are considered by conference panel members, with some emphasis on the police point of view. Some alternatives included are the speedy trial, partial detention, and daily reporting to a bail agency. Financing of criminal justice is discussed along with aspects of the bail system, habitual and dangerous offenders, organized crime, witnesses, continuances in criminal cases, the Nixon Administration's aims, and narcotics users.

91421
 AUTHORS: Stein, Philip.
 ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Probation Department, Los Angeles, California
 TITLE: Are probation officers really professionals.
 SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 17(3):296-301, 1971.

In an analysis of the professionalism of probation officers, it is noted that the lack of public support, recognition, and community resources the probation officer has endured for decades is directly related to his failure to communicate with the public. The probation officer has a responsibility to seek community support -- no one else will or should do this. "Crime in the streets" is a major public issue, yet the probation officer seldom engages in any of the public dialogues about crime and delinquency. If probation is to become truly professional, it must re-evaluate its activities, determine where and why it is ineffective, and change what needs changing. (Journal abstract modified)

91446
 AUTHORS: Gibson, H. B.
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychological and Social Studies, The Polytechnic, Hatfield, Herts, England
 TITLE: The factorial structure of juvenile delinquency: a study of self-reported acts.
 SOURCE: British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology (Cambridge, Eng.).
 SOURCEID: 10:1-9, 1971.

As part of a longitudinal study of social conditions and delinquency, an individually administered test of self-reported delinquency was given to 402 boys aged 14 to 15 years, following pilot work published earlier. The results were analyzed factorially and related to a measure of social handicap on which the boys had been rated some years previously, and to the boys' records of criminal conviction. A large general factor of delinquency was found and several specific factors. The general factor was related to social handicap and criminal conviction, but the specific factors showed differences in their relations to these 2 social variables. Second order factors were also extracted and the first 2 generated a hypothesis concerning the interaction of handicap and conviction which was tested empirically on the data. 16 references. (Author abstract)

91467
 AUTHORS: Norman, Sherwood.
 ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010
 TITLE: Regional detention for juvenile and family courts.
 SOURCEID: New York, Juvenile Correction Services, 1970. 26 p.

Regional detention for juvenile and family courts is evaluated.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Topics discussed include: the planning of regional detention centers; admission controls and alternatives to detention; programs for detained children; building, operations and costs; types of regional detention centers; and how regional detention works. 12 references.

91469

AUTHORS: Grygier, Tadeusz; Blum, Frank; Porebski, O. R.
ADDRESS: Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
TITLE: Decision and outcome: studies in parole prediction.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).
SOURCEID: 13(2):133-146, 1971.

A summary is presented of the results of 4 separate studies on parole prediction and their implications for social policy. They were undertaken with 3 distinct but interrelated purposes in mind: 1) to confirm and extend the results of an earlier parole prediction study; 2) to assess the relationship of parole selection to parole outcome; 3) to discover the characteristics of good candidates for parole. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

91593

AUTHORS: DuPont, Robert L.; Katon, Richard W.
ADDRESS: Suite 200, 122 C St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001
TITLE: Development of a heroin-addiction treatment program: effect on urban crime.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Medical Association.
SOURCEID: 216(8):1320-1324, 1971.

A heroin addiction treatment program whose objectives are to stop illegal drug use, to stop crime, and to promote full time employment or training is described. The major elements of the program include: extensive use of methadone treatment; extensive use of addict counselors; use of hospital beds, halfway houses, and outpatient facilities with primary emphasis on outpatient service; vigorous attempt to prevent program dropouts; and programming that includes voluntary self - referrals and referrals from the criminal justice system through work release, probation, and parole. The results of the program are reflected in an impressive and sustained reduction in the reported crime rate. The program described demonstrates that a city can deal rationally with its need for heroin addiction treatment on a scale roughly appropriate to the dimensions and the gravity of the problem. 7 references.

91597

AUTHORS: Worens, Gwen.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Nurses in prison.
SOURCE: Canadian Nurse (Ottawa).
SOURCEID: 67(5):37-39, 1971.

Opportunities in a rehabilitative program are presented for a female nurse working in a Canadian medium security federal penitentiary for 400 male prisoners. Drumseller Penitentiary in central Alberta is out to rehabilitate the inmates, not punish them, and has undertaken such modern reforms as temporary leaves into the community and complete academic, vocational, and trades training facilities where prisoners can learn skills prior to release into society. Health service for the prisoners includes a 17 bed hospital and a full time psychologist who works closely with the nursing staff, which already includes one female nurse. Surgical treatment of physical defects which may be psychologically crippling is stressed, and individual and group therapy is practiced to combat depression and homesickness as part of the rehabilitation process. Success of the program can be measured by the relatively low rate of returns to prison shown by the inmates at this institution.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

91602

AUTHORS: Lowson, David Murray.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Science, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England
TITLE: A survey of attitudes.
SOURCE: In: Lowson, D., City Lads in Borstal.
SOURCEID: Liverpool, Liverpool University Press, 1970. 156 p. (p. 61-94).

An attitude study of 100 boys who had passed through the Borstal system of training for offenders utilized questionnaires and interviews. Findings indicate that very few boys believe their commitment was intended to benefit them, and for the great majority it had been an unprofitable experience. Among the compensations they found in the institution, the opportunities for sport ranked highest. Opportunities to meet many kinds of people was also appreciated. Among the criticisms mentioned most were: loss of freedom, general discomfort in the institution; and impersonal staff treatment. 6 references.

91603

AUTHORS: Lowson, David Murray.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Science, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England
TITLE: The return home.
SOURCE: In: Lowson, D., City Lads in Borstal.
SOURCEID: Liverpool, Liverpool University Press, 1970. 156 p. (p. 95-127).

In a study of 100 boys who had been in detention for 12 months or more at Borstal, the majority had no comment to make regarding the first few days at home. A question on early difficulties produced a better response, with the issue of finding a job emerging as the main concern. The main hazards in the future were identified as unemployment, drink and delinquent companions. Although the boys knew that punishment was a penalty for crime, the majority drew no positive benefit from the Borstal training and they tended to view the experience with bitterness. 4 references.

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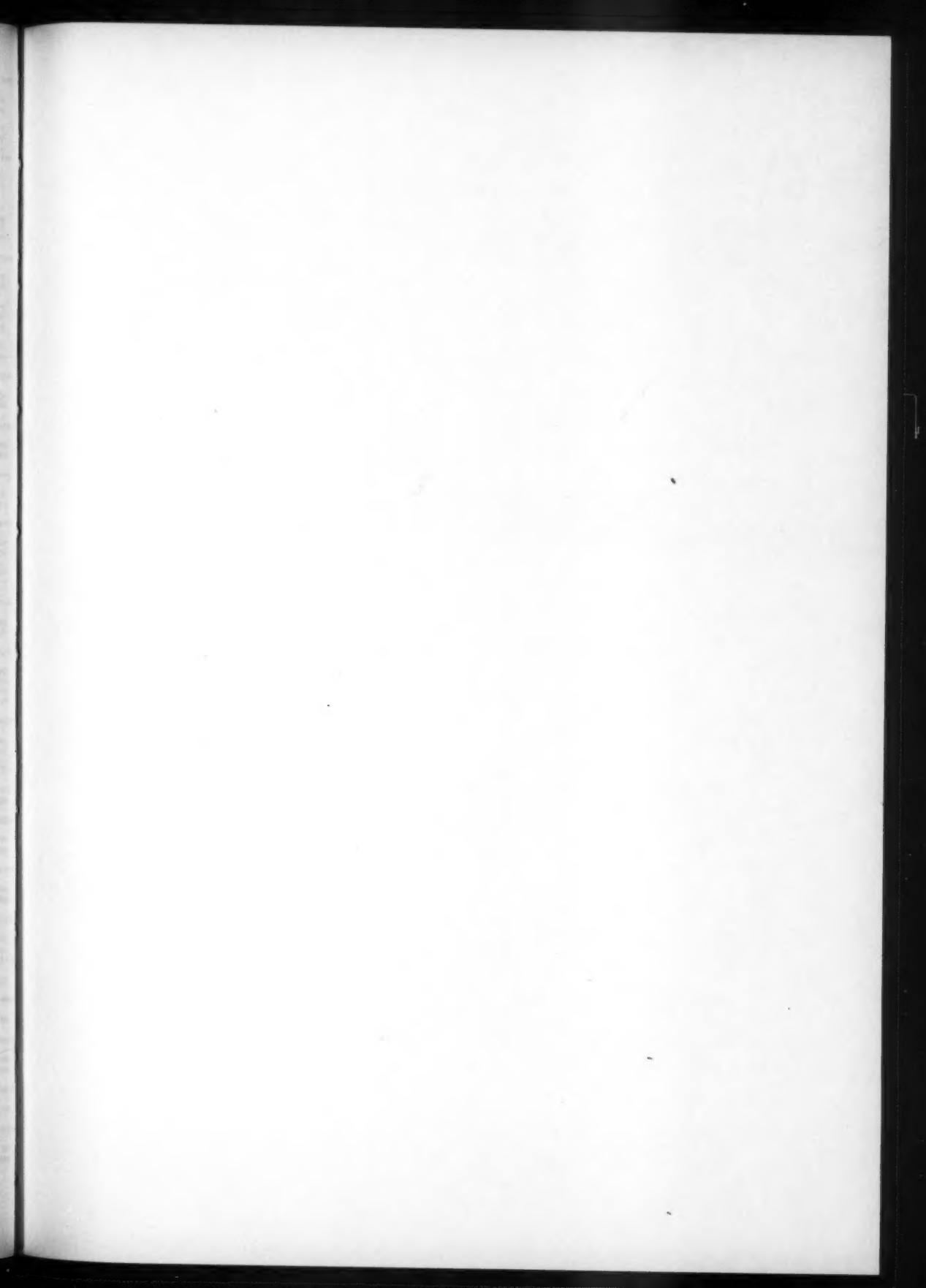
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